The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,927—VOL. LXXIV. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

BROAD.—July 28, at her residence, Candletown, Manning River, the wife of J. F. Broad, J.P., of a daughter.
SHEPHERD.—July 24, at her residence, 1, Charlotte-terrace, Abercrombie-street, Mrs. James Shepherd, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LUCAS—WAYLOR.—August 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bellevue, Clarence River, by the Rev. J. Leslie Smith, B.A., incumbent of Grafton, Alec Brander Lucas, Esq., Australian Joint Stock Bank, Grafton, to Charlotte Emma, eldest daughter of E. Waylor, Esq.
MAY—MOORE.—August 3, at the Ocean-street Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. C. Kirby, William David, only son of William May, of Ocean-street, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Moore, of Denison-street, Woollahra.

DEATHS.

ATKINS.—August 8, at her residence, 17, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill, Mrs. W. Atkins, after a short and severe illness.
BENNETT.—June 14, at her residence, 1, Adelaide-street, Ellen, the beloved wife of John Charles Bennett, mariner, of apoplexy, leaving a loving husband and four children to mourn their loss.
COOPER.—August 5 at her residence, Raglan-street, Waterloo, of inflammation of the bowels, Maria, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Cooper and daughter of Mr. William Rolston, of Wells-street, Redfern leaving her husband, one child, and numerous friends to mourn their irreparable loss, aged 23 years.
CORLETTE.—August 8, at his residence, Newcastle, James Corlette, aged 70 years.
CURTIS.—August 6, at her residence Railway Tank, Fish River, Maria, the beloved wife of James Curtis, and sister of the Rev. J. P. Gardiner, Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, London, E.C., aged 45 years, deeply regretted.
DONALDSON.—August 6, at his residence, Murrurundi, of inflammation of the lungs, James Donaldson, father of Mrs. W. B. Goulding, of this city; P. R. Donaldson, Grafton; P. Donaldson, Murrurundi; and Robert Donaldson, Casino; 71 years of age.
GIRARD.—July 30, at Lismore House, Lismore, Richmond River, Mary, relict of Francis Girard, late of Branga Park, Walcha, New England, in her 70th year.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
CITY OF SYDNEY.
3000 tons, J. M. Dow, commander,
will be dispatched for Kandavu,
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 25th August, carrying her Majesty's mails, and passengers to Fiji, to be transhipped thence per
ZEALANDIA,
to Honolulu, and San Francisco.
The steamers have been built expressly for the Pacific trade, with all modern improvements for ventilation in a hot climate, and have superior accommodation for 150 first-class, and 120 steerage, passengers.
The Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies afford passengers every attention and facility in their journey across the American continent.
Drafts, payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents,
Spring-street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship
AVOCA,
1482 tons, 250-horse power,
E. G. STEAD, commander,
will leave Sydney for MELBOURNE, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1876, at 12 noon in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship
ASSAM,
3033 tons, 500-horse power,
which will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1876, for ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and GALLE, with H.M. mails, passengers, cargo, and parcels; also for INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, and EUROPE.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 31st August, specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 1st September.
For information on all subjects connected with the Company's various lines apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 7th August, 1876.
Passengers' accommodation in ASSAM allotted in Sydney by plans in office.
Passage money and freight per AVOCA between Sydney and Melbourne at local rates.
☞ A steamer will be in attendance to convey passengers and baggage to and from Moore's Wharf on arrival or embarkation.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 1; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES AND FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH.—Coonabarra, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Sunday night, at 12.
TO BRISBANE.—Governor Blackall, Saturday afternoon, at 1—(FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES); and Leichardt, Monday afternoon, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH DIRECT.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4.
TO PORT DENISON.—Leichardt, Monday afternoon, at 4
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Leichardt, Monday afternoon, at 4.
TO COOKTOWN WHARF.—Leichardt, Monday afternoon, at 4.
TO CARDWELL, KEPPEL BAY, AND FLAT TOP ISLAND.—Leichardt, Monday afternoon, at 4.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H TROUTON, Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N.S.N. CO.—STEAMER TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON (Clarence River) DIRECT,
THE CLARENCE,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 9, calling at all the Wharfs on the River.
This vessel has superior accommodation to any in the trade.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE C. AND R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
will be dispatched as follows, weather permitting:—
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, next TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9, and every TUESDAY NIGHT at the same hour, leaving GRAFTON every SATURDAY morning at 8.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA, MONDAY next, 14th August, at 9 p.m.
TO PORT MACQUARIE, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, MONDAY next, at 9 p.m.
TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—Steamer early.
CARGO received daily for transmission to any of the above ports.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

THE M. R. S. N. CO'S STEAMSHIP, from Caledonian Wharf, foot of King-street.—For TAREE, MANNING RIVER direct, the DIAMANTINA, Captain Hersee, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 a.m.
JNO. RITCHIE, Agent.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—The powerful and favourite steamer
HERO,
1000 tons, Thomas Logan, commander,
will leave the Grafton Wharf direct for Auckland on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 p.m.
SHIPPERS are requested to make engagements and take shipping orders without delay.
Passengers should lose no time in securing accommodation. The saloon is amidships.
For freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND direct—The S. S. ALBION, Captain J. W. Clark will be dispatched for New Zealand Ports, on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
Bridge-street-chambers.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND FROM MELBOURNE.
RINGAROOMA, arrival of English mail, on or about 19th instant, via Bluff.
OTAGO, 30th instant, via Hobart Town and Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Bridge-street-chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct—TASMAN, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY 22nd August, at 12 noon.
Saloon—£6 6s; return tickets, available four months, £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.
T. and W. WILKIS 48 Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—TO-MORROW, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, Eden, and Tathra.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA—FRIDAY, 18th instant.

BRISBANE WATER.—Steamer VICTORIA (for Pelican), from King-st. Wharf, to-morrow, 9 a.m.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—The s.s. KEMBLA will leave Lime-street Wharf, for NEWCASTLE, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 12 o'clock.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Office—Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The S.S. KEMBLA will leave Sydney for NEWCASTLE every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11 o'clock.
And leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
Offices, Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney, and Scott-street, Newcastle.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, AND NEWCASTLE.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch the STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:		
Ship.	Master.	Sailing Dates.
YOUYANGS.	C. Ashford ..	TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 3 p.m.
FOR NEWCASTLE:		
DANDENONG	J. Irwin	TUESDAY, at 9 p.m.
FOR BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South ..	TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 12 noon

carrying passengers and cargo. Time tables on application. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for two months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
Steamers leave Sydney for Melbourne every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa.
All the vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS leave:—Queen's Wharf, 7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach, 8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.
J. R. CAREY.

STEAM TO LONDON, VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, calling at ADELAIDE to land and embark passengers.
Messrs. Devitt and Moore's magnificent steamer
GLENELG,
2400 tons, John Bruce, commander,
will be dispatched FROM SYDNEY, as above, TO-MORROW (Friday), the 11th, at 1 p.m., and Adelaide on the 19th August. Has unrivalled accommodation for first and second-class passengers.
For terms, plans, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Lloyd's Stores, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

STEAMSHIP GLENELG, FOR LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamer Herald will leave the Circular Quay TO-MORROW (Friday), the 11th August, at 11.30 a.m. to convey passengers and their luggage on board the Glenelg.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For light freight and passengers,
The magnificent new first-class clipper ship
WESTERN MONARCH,
J. Watson, commander.
This fine ship, having all her dead weight and large engagements of light freight, will be dispatched early in August.
Her saloon accommodation is unequalled.
Passengers will be provided with cabin fittings, bed, bedding, &c.
For rates of freight apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or to
YOUNG and LARK,
George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class ship
MARTIN LUTHER, A1, 794 tons,
C. N. Shjonning, commander.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY WILL SAIL FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or E. and W. PAUL, Agents, 62, Margaret-street.
B. P. CAMPBELL, Broker, 3, Gresham-street.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
KOSCIUSKO	1192 ..	Lawson	August.
JERUSALEM	901 ..	Large	Sept.
SAMUEL PLIMSOLL	1441 ..	Braden	Oct.
PATRIARCH	1339 ..	Pile	Oct.
HARLAW	894 ..	Stephens	Nov.
DAMASCUS	938 ..	Ross	Nov.

To be followed by other first-class vessels.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.
The A 1 clipper ship
KOSCIUSKO,
1192 tons register, James Lawson, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo on board and engaged, will sail in a few days, and thus offers the most favourable inducement to shippers.
Passengers are invited to inspect her commodious and comfortable saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LAWSON, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MAURITIUS Direct. The clipper barque
GOLDEN FLEECE
will be dispatched in a few days.
Early application is necessary for cargo space.
For freight or passage apply
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 26, Bridge-street.

AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The FANNY FISHER
will be dispatched from Market Wharf, on FRIDAY, 11th instant.
Shippers are requested to send Bills of Lading for signature to
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 26, Bridge-street.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, direct.—The barque JOHAN CESAR, Bruck, master, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FREZ, and CO.

FOR TOWNSVILLE direct.—The clipper barquentine
HEATH,
is now ready to receive cargo at Market Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, all ports.—AMPHITRITE, Pratt, master, going up to Lismore, now receiving cargo at the Patent Slip Wharf. Freight payable in Sydney. G. F. MASON, Agent.

ELLEN, for EDEN and TATHRA Thursday, Victoria Wharf. Freights must be paid by shippers.

PROMISE, for SHOALHAVEN, TO-NIGHT. Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR BERMAGUI (Cobargo).—ADVANCE receives cargo TO-MORROW. H. Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP SOPHIA JOAKIM, from London.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once. All goods not passed for within 48 hours will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after landing. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.
Captain EMMETT will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

FOR SALE, Ship's BOATS, SKIFFS, and DINGIES, River and Flood BOATS: a lot of SCULLS, cheap; also, all kinds of BOATS, built to order, and repaired at a very reasonable price, having good seasoned materials on hand and to arrive. The public will find this is the cheapest boatbuilding establishment in the country. J. BUTSON, Murray-street, Pyrmont.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A Gentleman's Centre-board Fishing BOAT, with oars and sails, complete. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, Double Bay.

FOR SALE, Surf BOATS and River BOATS, all sizes. MACBETH, No. 2, George-street North.

WANTED, to purchase 16-foot SKIFF. Apply at Naval Depot, Queen's Wharf.

TONNAGE wanted for Hongkong.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE THE IRON SCHOONER GEM,
87 tons register,
in very good order, well found, and ready for sea, now lying off Rowntree's Dock, where she can be inspected.
Apply to
SMITH BROTHERS, and CO.,
11, Macquarie-place.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, immediately, a good VESSEL, to receive from the ship Akbar, and to convey to Batavia, Sourabaya, Singapore, or Padang, 1200 tons of coal, or part thereof.
ELDRED and CO.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked: repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

QUAY BERTHS vacant. First-class storage and wharf accommodation. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

TO LET, the South side of a new JETTY, 140 feet wharfage, with Store and vacant ground.
For further particulars apply to H. D. Portus, manager, Newcastle S. S. Company (Limited).
Offices—Lime-street, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney; Scott-street, Newcastle.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE.

TIME TABLE of Steam Traffic on the Coast, and International; Arrivals and Departures. LIST OF PASSENGERS. Vessels Expected, Vessels in Harbour, General Shipping Intelligence.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 5s per quarter. Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

BOTTOMRY BOND.

P. E. JOYAUX, Esq., Master of the French barque ST. MARC, of Nantes, will receive TENDERS, to be addressed to this Consulate, up to the 10th instant at noon for a loan, by bottomry bond, of a sum of £500, required to defray his expenses in this port.
The St. Marc will sail from Sydney via M'Donnell Bay to Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth, to order, pursuant to her charter party, and the amount of the bottomry bond resting on the hull, riggings, tackles, apparels, and appurtenances of the said vessel, as well as the marine profit, will be payable thirty (30) days after her safe arrival at the port of discharge.
G. EUG. SIMON, Consul for France.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SOUTH-EAST COAST.—PORT MACDONNELL.
NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of several vessels having been wrecked between Cape Northumberland Lighthouse and the south end of Rivoli Bay, the following marks should be carefully attended to. In the Australian Directory, 1868, published by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the directions are that vessels approaching Cape Northumberland from the north-eastward should never sight the red or white light on a bearing more southerly than east half south, and on seeing the green light should immediately alter the course more southward, so as to give a good berth to the outlying reefs westward of the Cape, which run parallel with, and extend one mile from the shore.
Vessels from the eastward should not bring the white or red light to bear to the westward of west-north-west; and when the green light becomes visible on that bearing should steer more southerly, in order to give a wide berth to the reef, which stretches to the eastward from Cape Northumberland.
In bad weather, with the wind hanging from the southward, it will be advisable to keep Cape Northumberland at such a distance as will enable a vessel to pass the lighthouse without seeing the green light; and should the weather be thick or it be blowing hard, it will be prudent not to sight the red light, which, under such circumstances, will not be seen at the former distance.
The coast north-westward of Cape Northumberland is low, and, owing to the heavy ocean swell which sets directly on the shore, should be very carefully avoided.
An eddy current to the northward has sometimes been experienced within ten or twelve miles of the land, between Cape Northumberland and Lacepede Bay, apparently occasioned by a current which Captain Flinders found in the middle of April setting towards the Cape from the W.S.W. at the rate of ½ (half) a knot.
Captain Douglas, in his survey of this part of the coast, does not mention the existence of a current, but cautions navigators to give the coast a wide berth, owing to the heavy ocean swell which sets directly in shore, and should be carefully avoided.
In the report of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to inquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the steamship Admella, it is stated that the loss of the Admella is to be attributed chiefly to the effects of a current which appears to have been setting towards the coast between Capes Willoughby and Northumberland on the 5th and 6th August, 1859.
Captain King, of the P. and O. steamer Bombay, on or about the same date, in a letter to the Commissioners, states that between Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland he found a current setting strong towards the land, and he considered it as much as fifteen miles in an easterly direction in the run between the two Capes.
On one occasion, in the Government schooner Flinders, after taking shelter from a S.S.W. gale in the south end of Rivoli Bay, in August, 1872, the wind falling light and veering to the eastward, tripped the anchor and stood out to the W.S.W. for five or six miles, when it fell calm. Found a current setting the schooner E.N.E. nearly one and a half miles an hour. Fortunately the wind freshened, and he got away from this dangerous coast. The master of the schooner informed me that he often felt a current setting towards the land.
A vessel off the coast between Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland, when in soundings of forty-five fathoms and upwards, is in a position of safety. It is therefore recommended that masters of vessels, during night in thick weather, or in doubt, should verify their position by sounding.
R. H. FERGUSON,
President Marine Board, South Australia.

MEETINGS.

NO. 3 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Second Annual MEETING will be held at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, 11th instant, at 7.30. W. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—An Adjourned GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Reading-room of the Institution, at 8 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the purpose of considering the advisability of adopting certain plans and designs for the alteration and enlargement of the Institution, and for the purpose of obtaining the sanction by the members of the Institution of the mortgage of its property with a view to obtaining funds for carrying out the proposed alterations.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.
August 9, 1876.
P.S.—The Plans can be seen by members in the large Class-room.

MASONIC.—Lodge Newtown Kilwinning, No. 378, S.C.—An Emergency MEETING, at 7 o'clock sharp. Business: To initiate and confer F. C. and M. M. degrees. JOHN J. SHIPLEY, Secretary.

MOUTRAY PRECEPTORY, No. 349 I. C., meets THIS EVENING, at a quarter to 8 sharp, at the Foresters' Hall, Waterloo.
By order of the R. W. M.

MASONIC—Tranquility, E. C., 1552.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30. Business: Initiations.

NORWOOD CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of this club will be held at the Oxford Hotel, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested. E. Parkinson.

50 LATIMER L.O.L.—Regular Monthly MEETING, in St Michael's Schoolroom, Surry Hills, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 sharp. Brethren return regalia. Visitors invited. Important business.
B. F. M'GIBBON.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

BEYERS AND HOLTERMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Eighth Half-Yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 10th August, proximo, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, July 21st, 1876.

CARROLL-BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Eighth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 10th August next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 21st July, 1876.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 18th August next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Directors, being for the year ended 30th June, 1876; TO ELECT TWO DIRECTORS in the room of the Hon. G. Wigram Allen, M.L.A., and Samuel Dickinson, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election; TO APPOINT TWO AUDITORS for the ensuing year, in the room of A. H. J. Bassa and John D. Ewens, Esqrs., who are eligible for re-election, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the by-laws.
By order of the Board.
J. C. REMINGTON, Secretary.
Dated at Sydney, this 27th day of July, 1876.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
The Hon. G. WIGRAM ALLEN and SAMUEL DICKINSON, Esq., have given the requisite notice that they are Candidates for re-election as Directors.
Mr. JOHN D. EWENS is a Candidate for re-election as Auditor; and Messrs. J. G. RAPHAEL, A. E. HARPER, J. H. MULHOLLAND, and J. C. H. BAASS have also given notice of their candidature for that office.
J. C. REMINGTON, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The term for which you did me the honour to elect me one of your directors having expired, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for re-election at the Annual Meeting on FRIDAY, the 18th August.
SAM. DICKINSON.
Sydney, August 3rd, 1876.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I am again a Candidate for the office of Director in your Company, and should you do me the honour to elect me, I promise to do my best for your interest.
I am, yours respectfully,
JAMES E. WOLFE.
West Maitland, July 29, 1876.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the twenty-fourth Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, at Morpeth, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1876, at eleven (11) o'clock a.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the Half-year ended 31st July, 1876; to elect two Directors in place of James Campbell and James Ephraim Wolfe, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.
The requisite notice of candidature has been given by the following duly qualified proprietors, viz.:—
James Campbell, Esq.
James E. Wolfe, Esq.
Charles Parnell, Esq.
By order of the Board.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Sydney Office—foot of Market-street, 1st August, 1876.

FISCHER AND BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office, 134, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th August, at half-past 2 p.m.
BUSINESS: To receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last, and transact such matters as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order,
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.
Sydney, 25th July, 1876.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM III.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, Monday night, at Wesley Church, Chippendale.

SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, at 7 o'clock in the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the auspices of a Committee.
Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT
will deliver
A FREE-THOUGHT LECTURE,
entitled
"INFIDELITY AND THE GOD SATAN."
Tickets for boxes, 1s; stalls and upper circle, 6d. To be had of Messrs. Clarke, 317, George-street; Hains, 403, George-street; Henderson and Turner, 16, Hunter-street; Kirby, 230, Pitt-street; Reynolds, 426, George-street; Sandon and Co., Skinner, 244, Pitt-street; Sigmont, 590, George-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

5S REWARD.—Lost, yesterday morning, at North Shore, a leather PURSE, containing a sum of money and paper. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to the counter clerk, HERALD Office.
LOST, at Petersham, Gold Earring, with ruby. Liberal reward by returning. Mrs. L. Robertson, Petersham.
LOST, a Diamond PIN; liberal reward. Apply a Cliff's Hotel, Hyde Park; or Wangenheim's.
LOST, at Turkish Bath, a Gold STUD. Finder will please return it to doorkeeper.
LOST, at Randwick Course, 29th July, STIRRUP IRON and CAP; reward, 103, Clarence-street.
LOST, between Oxford and Foveaux street, Lady's RING, set with stones. Gilford grocer, Riley-st. S.H.
LOST, yesterday, an AUTHORITY TO COLLECT MONEYS. Reward. John A. Bunn, 33, Bligh-st.
LOST, a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, pr vate mark. T. Mitchell, 57, Shepherd-st., Shepherd's Paddock.
LOST a CHEQUE, for £5, on Commercial Bank, drawn by Myers and Solomon; pay. stopped. Reward.
LOST, a sum of MONEY, sovereign. Finder handsomely rewarded. Mrs. M'KENZIE, off Bellvue-street, near Sayer's Factory.
LOST, a Parchment DOCUMENT, granting the freedom of the city of London, dated 1796. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Messrs. J. and T. HARRISON, Bus Proprietors.
STOLEN, a Pointer SLUT, from 407, Riley-st., Surry Hills. £2 reward on conviction of the offender.
10S REWARD.—LOST, in railway train, small PORTRAIT, in case. Station Master, Ashfield.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

1ST REGIMENT V.R.—PARADE at the Victoria Barracks on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, in Field Day Order, at 3 p.m.
By order,
W. CHATFIELD, Captain, Adjutant.

2ND REGIMENT VOLUNTEER RIFLES—REGIMENTAL ORDER.—The Regiment will assemble for Commandant's Parade on SATURDAY next, 3.15 p.m., at Darlinghurst Court House. Field-day order.
By order,
JAMES WILSON, Captain, Adjutant.

1 BATTERY V. A.—GUN DRILL, THIS EVENING, 7.30.
F. FAHEY, Captain.

2 BATTERY V. A.—Gun DRILL, TO-NIGHT, 7.30. P. TALBOT, Captain.

5 BATTERY V. A.—Armstrong Drill TO-NIGHT, 7.30 sharp. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

E. JOHNSON, 183, Pitt-street, is a Buyer of V. LAND ORDERS at full market rates.

HIGHEST Price given for VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS. FAHEY and CO., King-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. Apply to E. WEBB, George-street, Bathurst.

LAND ORDERS.—Few more wanted; highest figure given. P. J. SHOPPEE, 474½, Geo.-st., op Mkts.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS

A BRANCH of this Office will be opened at Urana, on the 14th instant. Every information given as to description of runs, lands open for selection, &c.
DOWE and SMITH,
Surveyors, &c.,
Hunter and O'Connell streets.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned as shipbuilders has, this day, been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH BANFIELD,
PHILIP ALLEN.
SAMUEL CRAIG.
August 9, 1876.

FIRST-CLASS Rubble Work done, boilers set, English grates fixed, smoky chimneys cured (no cure no pay), and all kinds of fire work, on the most reasonable terms, by J. Waterhouse and W. Jones, 64, Bathurst-street

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LION.—A TELEGRAM from China is lying in the Chief Telegraph Office, Sydney, for you.
MISS J. CARMONT.—Your friend, MARY BELTON, will be glad to see you. 51, Phillip-street.
MARY SCHOFIELD, LETTER for you at General Post Office.
RALPH RYDER.—Write to your Brother PETER, Post-office, Manchester.
WILL the LADY, from Melbourne, who wrote to a gentleman on the 31st July, call at his residence, TO-DAY or TO-MORROW, an hour and a-half later than the time she appointed, if convenient.
NOTICE.—RICHARD ELLIOTT, having retired from the Detective Police of N. S. W., respectfully intimates that he has commenced business as a MISSING FRIEND and PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL AGENT. All communications strictly confidential. Office, 109, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
JAMES APPLICANT, and SAMUEL COALEASE, are requested to call upon SATZUMA, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade, without delay.
It is highly gratifying to note that private enterprise is about to undertake what will no doubt be the commencement of the Antipodean viscerant umterra telegraph line. The recent applications for permission to mine for coal under Sydney and suburbs denotes a true step in the Antipodean direction; so, perhaps, after all, the day may not be far distant, finally, for the construction of the trans-mediterranean railway to Illawarra; secondly, for the telegraph communication between Sydney and London, right through the centre of the earth.

TENDERS.

TENDERS invited until the 26th, for the Erection of a Villa Residence at Burwood, as follows:—
1st. Excavation, Drainage, Stone and Brickwork
2nd. Finishing trades
3rd. Or the whole in one sum.
Plans, &c., at the office of the Architect,
FERDINAND H. REUSS, jun.,
188, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.

TENDERS FOR LIME.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company are prepared to accept tenders for the supply of two hundred tons (more or less) of best Stone Lime, delivered at their new Works, at Pyrmont. For particulars apply to F. POOLMAN, 24, Bridge-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until 12th instant for the erection and completion of a Presbytery at Waverley.
D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until the 16th instant for the erection and completion of three houses in Nithsdale-street. Plans and particulars are to be seen at the office of Mr. ALBERT BOND, City Architect, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings, at Elizabeth Bay.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my Office, where tenders are to be delivered on or before the 12th instant.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, 247, George-street.

No. 76-45. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 7th August, 1876.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 15th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the Town Hall offices, viz:—
1. Cutting down &c., at Elizabeth Bay Road.
2. Ballasting and blinding Kippax-street.
3. Deepening Dawes' Point Baths
4. Works at Kent-street, North, pile-driving, &c.
5. Cleansing Privies and removing contents.
6. Removing Night Soil by punts, out to sea.
T. A. BUTTERFIELD, Town Clerk pro tem.

TENDERS invited to 23rd instant, for erecting three Houses, in Hutchinson-street, Moore Park. Plans &c., at my office, 188, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.
FERDINAND H. REUSS, junior, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a teacher's residence in connection with the Public school at Hartley. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to T. H. NEALE, Esq., P.M. at the place. Tenders must be addressed on or before the 31st instant, to Mr. W. LEWINGTON, Public School Board, Hartley. Forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. Lewington.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, August 3, 1876.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of the proposed Additions to the Public school buildings at Kiama. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. D. FINLAYSON, of Kiama. Tenders must be addressed on or before the 31st instant, to Mr. CHARLES CAMERON, Public School Board, at Kiama. Forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. Cameron.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 4th August, 1876.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are invited for Foundations to a Dwelling-house, and Retaining Walls, &c., at St. Leonards. Apply to undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before TUESDAY, 15th.
J. J DAVEY, Architect and Surveyor.
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at half past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table parts one and two of the Statistical Register for 1875. He trusted to have the remaining parts for presentation before the prorogation.

Ordered to be printed.

WIDENING EDGEWARE-STREET BY HYDE PARK.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN asked the Representative of the Government in the House whether the power given by section 2 of the Hyde Park Enclosure Act, in respect of the widening of the streets which had not already been over-looked by adjacent footpaths within the enclosure of the Park, as provided by the said section.

Mr. DOCKER replied that it had been found that the power given under section 2 of the Act referred to in regard to widening the street had already been exercised.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the adjournment of the House in order to make a motion in the reply just given. He had never objected to this course before, and might never do so again, for he disapproved of these motions of adjournment; but this was an exceptional case. It appeared that permission had been inadvertently given—for he could not suppose that it had been done otherwise than by inadvertence—to remove the fence outside the trees that skirted it, on the understanding that the trees shall be protected and the public be at liberty to walk by them in the street, instead of having a footpath within the enclosure as heretofore. Under the second section of the Act there were two alternatives in case it was desired to widen the street; the first was to make the footpath within the park, the second one was to widen the street to a certain extent. That second alternative had already been acted upon in 1852, and therefore at the present time the Government had not the power to award this permission to the City Council. He should not, however, have objected to it if any advantage would result; but this was not the case, because the railway would not be widened in the least.

Mr. DOCKER said that when application was made by the city authorities to the Government to exercise the powers under the Act alluded to, the department to which this matter belonged entirely overlooked what took place in 1851 or 1852; but from certain correspondence between the hon. and learned member and the Colonial Secretary of the day it appeared clearly that the power referred to in the second section of the Act had already been exercised. The reason why the Government had permitted the widening of the street was that Edgeware-street was the principal road way to traffic between the southern part of the city and the southern suburbs. North of the portion going to the gates where the 8 feet of the Act allowed only gave 18 inches, and the footway on the eastern side of Hyde Park road was only to that extent, so that that was all that was wanted, and it was found that the street was the narrower for the traffic. However, as matters stood it must rest with the Government what to determine steps should be taken.

Mr. SAMUEL thought the time was indebted to Sir Alfred Stephen for endeavouring that the Government should act illegally in this matter. He was one of those who thought this proposed widening would not be an improvement. Those who would walk under the trees on the footway would find their convenience much better consulted by having the path within the enclosure; and there was further the danger that the trees would be exposed to injury from omnibuses, hoys and others. There would be no additional accommodation for vehicles, for the roadway would not be widened but only the footpath. It was true that in some continental cities they had trees planted in some of the thoroughfares, and that they were a great improvement both as regarded ornamentation and shade; but the youth of this country were so mischievous that he feared trees left in such a situation would not be permitted to exist. Hon. members were aware that it was a common practice for garden-gates to be thrown open at night-time, and goats let into the gardens from a mere wanton spirit of mischief. If engaged the Government would now withdraw the permission in question had given, and which, it appeared, they had no power to allow. He thought the street had best remain as it was. No doubt the Corporation had a very laudable motive in view, but he was sure that it must be conceded that no real advantage would accrue, even if the proposed alteration were to take place.

Sir E. DE S. THOMSON regretted exceedingly that reference had not been made to the correspondence with the then Government of the day before this permission was granted. It was well known how jealous he had always been to preserve all land granted to the public for purposes of recreation. He thought the public would be most benefited by having the footpath within the park. The carriages say must at any rate remain just as it was. Certainly this matter ought not to be proceeded with any further without an Act of Parliament authorising the proposed alteration.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN replied. If the purpose had only been the widening of the street he should not have interfered, but the alteration did not increase the width of the roadway proper one inch. The only question was whether the pathway should be for the comfort of pedestrians within the park, or outside, where they would be obstructed by the trees, and where the trees themselves would be exposed to the danger of wanton attacks of mischievous boys, and immunity from passing vehicles. He had himself planted many of these trees, as had also his hon. friend Sir E. Deas Thomson; he had been chairman of the committee appointed, and had in fact drafted the Act; so that he knew more of this matter than most other people.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Legislative Assembly had forwarded this bill for the concurrence of the Council.

Mr. DOCKER moved the first reading, and the second reading was appointed for the following day.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Legislative Assembly had agreed to this bill, subject to certain amendments, to which they invited the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Mr. DOCKER moved, and it was carried, that consideration of these amendments should be appointed for Wednesday next.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced this bill from the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. DOCKER moved the first reading, and the second reading was appointed for Wednesday next.

CONTEMPTS BEFORE JUSTICES PUNISHMENT BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of this bill.

New clause 1.—"Whenever two or more Justices shall be sitting and jointly acting as such, whether in petty sessions or otherwise, and whether so acting judicially or ministerially only, if any person shall wilfully, by language or gesture, insult such Justices or any of them, or shall by his obstinate refusal or insolent demeanour or behaviour obstruct the due conduct of business before them, or shall wilfully refuse to obey any lawful order openly made by such Justices, or shall prevaricate in any evidence given by him, such Justices, or the major part of them may then and there summarily adjudge such person to be guilty of a contempt, and they may upon may impose a fine upon the offender not exceeding five pounds, and in default of immediate payment may cause him to be kept in custody or committed to the nearest gaol or watch-house until payment shall have been made—such detention or commitment nevertheless not to exceed seven days where the fine is three pounds or upwards, or three days where the fine is under that sum."

The clause was opposed by Mr. HOLT, Mr. BLANKLAND, and Mr. SAMUEL; and supported by Mr. A. CAMPBELL, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, and Mr. DOCKER.

Mr. HOLT moved as an amendment that the word "immediate" be omitted.

The proposed amendment was negatived by a majority of 11 to 2, and the clause, as submitted, was agreed to.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th clauses of the original bill were put seriatim and negatived.

New clause 2.—"It shall be sufficient in every such case of adjudication and fine for the adjudicating Justices to sign in duplicate a memorandum thereof before their adjournment for the day, stating therein the fact of such adjudication and the ground or grounds thereof, together with the amount of the fine imposed and their direction as to the detention or commitment of the offender. And one of such duplicates shall be a sufficient record, and the other thereof, being delivered to some constable, shall be him to the keeper of the nearest gaol or watch-house, shall be a sufficient authority for the offender's apprehension and detention in accordance with the terms of the memorandum."

This was agreed to without discussion.

New clause 3. "In respect of every such adjudication the imposition of a fine, and any detention or commitment for nonpayment thereof, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff in any action against the adjudicating Justices to allege malice or the want of probable cause, anything in the Act passed by the Imperial Parliament for the protection of Justices and adopted in this colony by the Act of the fourteenth year of her Majesty, numbered forty-three, notwithstanding."

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved that the clause be amended so as to read thus:—"In respect of every such adjudication an appeal shall be allowed, as now provided by law."

Mr. HOLT, who strongly objected to the amendment, moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again this day month.

The motion was negatived, and the clause—amended as proposed—was agreed to.

The preamble was amended by the omission of the word "general" and of the words "and misbehaviour."

The bill was reported to the House with amendments, and on the motion for the adoption of the report,

Sir GEORGE INNES expressed his entire disapproval of the bill, and said that when it was mentioned that it was intended to alter the measure, he never thought so objectionable a power would have been retained as that of allowing magistrates to commit for what they considered a contempt before them. His objection to the bill was so radical and his opposition to it so unshaken by all that had taken place, that he should vote against it on the third reading and divide the House.

Mr. DE SALIS hoped the hon. and learned member would take an opportunity of explaining what was the law on the subject of contempt.

Sir GEORGE INNES said it was stated very distinctly by the late Chief of the Supreme Court, in the case of Cox, which might be found in the reports.

The report was adopted, and the third reading fixed an order of the day for this day (Thursday).

The House, at a quarter before 7 o'clock, adjourned to this day (Thursday).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 20 minutes past four o'clock.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

Mr. STUART said, in answer to Mr. Davies, that 99,415 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 407,481 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco paid duty from 1st January to 30th June, 1876.

SELECTIONS.

Mr. GARRETT said, in answer to Mr. Bennett, that the Government were not aware of the instructions to employ a solicitor having emanated from anybody but the inspector, who was understood to have himself paid the fees in the cases of John Bates, John Davies, Amelia Heath, and Francis Heath. The selections of these persons had been declared forfeited.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

Mr. LACKEY said, in answer to Mr. R. B. Smith, that the road from Ballingarra to the coast, and thence to the Wallaba Road, would be cut on the schedule for 1877.

NEWTON BOYD ROAD.

Mr. LACKEY said, in answer to Mr. Abbott, that the Newton Boyd Road was impassable for a few days in consequence of some slips and injury to the approaches to a bridge on the Lott's River Road, and of injury to road at Grafton. All the damages had been repaired to pass traffic, except in the latter case, in which repairs were being carried on as rapidly as possible. Further information was being obtained to enable the Government to decide on the steps to be taken at the Main and Henry Bridges, injured while being constructed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition from the Municipal Council of Kiama, praying for increased endowment.

The petition was received.

Mr. MACINTOSH presented a petition from James R. Fitch, praying for permission to be present during the examination of witnesses by the select committee sitting on the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

The petition was referred to the select committee.

PAPERS.

Mr ROBERTSON laid on the table parts 1 and 2 of the Statistical Register for 1875, and explained that while these parts would be printed and circulated, they would with the publication of the whole Statistical Register for 1875.

Mr. BURNS laid on the table a return giving particulars of a conference by telegram between the New South Wales Government and Sir Julius Vogel, respecting the San Francisco Service and Telegraph Cable charges.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Mr. STUART moved the second reading of the Loans to Municipalities Bill. He said that the object in proposing this bill was to assist in the construction of pressing works of great importance to the country—to enable the works to be undertaken in the districts in which they were required. It was not the intention nor desire of the Government to centralise the expenditure, but rather to endeavour to localise the expenditure; instead of destroying local aid in public works to endeavour to foster it. There were many works matter ally affecting the health and comfort of large portions of the community which could not be undertaken on the annual income of the municipalities. In consequence of that, this House was continually called upon to decide as to the expediency of carrying out certain public works. There was too much centralization in the expenditure already, and he thought that any measure which would tend to increase the responsibility of the municipal districts was worthy of consideration. He would like to see the municipal system much further extended. The system which we were now pursuing was destructive to all local effort. Country districts were being led to lean more and more upon the central Government for anything they required, instead of depending on their own resources. The principle of this bill had already been sanctioned by this House in the Municipalities Act, which allowed municipalities to forestall their annual income to the extent of five years. The purport of this bill was to give effect to that principle. The Municipalities Act provided that the Government might be lenders of the money, but did not specify from what source the money was to be obtained, or how the lending of it was to be regulated. No machinery was provided whereby the municipalities might gain the advantage of the Government money. This bill pointed out clearly the source from which the money might be lent. A certain sum was to be taken from the Consolidated Revenue and placed in the treasurer account for the purpose. [Mr. NELSON: How much?] That, of course, depended on the view taken by this House. He should venture to propose the sum of £100,000 as a commencement. It might be alleged that this was a novel proposition. But the principle of the bill was certainly not novel for it was contained in the Municipalities Act. The only novelty there was consisted in the proposal of having the repayment so distributed that, within a limited time, the whole debt, principal and interest, would be paid. It might be argued that the effect of this bill would be merely to subsidise municipalities. But those who used that argument failed to understand the provisions of the bill. The loans were to be repayable, and measures would be taken to secure repayment of them. He believed that the machinery sketched out in the 5th and 6th clauses of the bill would be found amply sufficient for the purpose; and if they were not, it would be the duty of the House to see that they were altered so as to make them effective. The bill was in no way intended to do away with local effort. On the contrary, it was intended entirely for the encouragement of local effort. It was to enable that local effort to be carried out by placing it within the power of any municipality to undertake works of utility which could not be carried out without some such aid. At the present time municipalities were paying as much as 8 per cent. for borrowed money; but under this bill, the payment of the same rate of interest for a certain term of years, twenty, would not only be a payment for the use of the money during that time, but would completely extinguish the debt. Then, in regard to repayment, hon. members would see that repayment commenced with the very first year; and, while the municipalities thus paid off principal and interest together, they were in no worse position in regard to their annual revenue than they are now in paying the same rate merely for the use of the money. It appeared to him that we might just as well say that this country, in going into a foreign market and floating its loans, would be guilty of repudiation as that we should say that, upon the face of it, the municipalities would be guilty of repudiation. Would not every additional municipality—every municipality wanting a loan and which was looking forward to the repayment by those who had borrowed in the first instance—would they not be safeguards against any act of repudiation? Suppose that the funds were taken up by ten or a dozen municipalities. Then other municipalities desirous of borrowing would bring all their weight and influence to bear on the Government of the day, to take care that no repudiation was allowed, so that they might have an opportunity of borrowing. But then, over and above all this, he proposed in the bill that security should be taken over the rates in the municipalities and over the works which had been erected with the money; and further, that in the event of any municipality being so contumacious as to refuse to strike a rate, or endeavouring to carry out any idea of repudiation, the Government should have power to step in and enforce the collection of the rates, thus giving every security for the repayment of the money. And they would observe that the loan was to be made only as far as the five years' rates were authorised. A municipality having £3000 of annual rates would be thus enabled to borrow to the extent of £15,000 only; but the repayment of that would be spread over twenty years; and the annual payment would be £1200. Well, this it appeared to him would give a very sufficient margin of security to form a fund from which the repayment might be almost calculated with certainty. Of course on any difficulty arising in connection with the construction of these works, it might be very inconvenient for the Government to have them carried on. But there would be surely enough public spirit in every district to prevent such a catastrophe occurring. With regard to the general bearing of the question, he had stated that in other countries local works of great public utility had been carried out alone through the aid afforded by the various Governments. In England, instead of it being a thing unheard of that such loans were made by the Government, the fact was that the Government had made loans for local works to the extent of £30,000,000; and the principle was adopted there of securing repayment of principal and interest in the manner laid down in this bill. In the neighbouring colony of Victoria for some years the same principle had been carried out, though the machinery of the Victorian scheme was more complicated and cumbrous than that provided for in the bill before the House. In 1872, the Victorian Government passed an Act to enable the country municipal bodies to carry out works of utility by means raised on debentures by the central Government, and lent to the municipalities at 6 per cent., the excess of interest over that at which it was borrowed by the Government being allowed to the municipalities in the way of repayment of the loan. That seemed to him to be a more clumsy mode of proceeding than was proposed by this bill which proposed that a consolidated rate of 8 per cent. should be paid, which would allow of the principal and interest of the whole loan being repaid to the Government in twenty years. There was thus no novelty in the principle contained in his bill, and it had been found to work well elsewhere. He might say, before passing on, that the Victorian Government, when they adopted this principle, were not in the happy position now occupied by the Government of this country, namely, that of having a large surplus at its disposal. But notwithstanding that, the Victorian Government recognised the duty of developing local enterprise and self-government by making the local authorities come forward and borrow money, which the credit of the central Government enabled them to do at a low rate, to carry out works of public utility. The works which in Victoria were chiefly contemplated, were water works. In England the works had a wider range; but still they were all limited, as was proposed by this bill, to works of public utility. And the Board decided whether they were works of utility coming within the meaning of the Act. The Government have proposed to appoint a Board, to decide whether the work for which the loan was asked would be a work of public utility to bring it within the range of their Board. If it were found to be so, then it would be for the Government to make the loan. It appeared to him that in accepting this clause they interposed between the Government and the municipalities desiring loans, a very useful piece of machinery to lessen the direct dependence of the municipality upon the Government of the day. At the present time if any work was required in a district the Government were open to all sorts of solicitations to give the aid asked for. But this bill would be a check upon the construction of unnecessary works, as it would require the people to pay for them with such aid as the Government, without any loss to itself, could well provide. He had spoken of the general principles of the bill; and would leave the details to be dealt with when the House was in committee. He moved the second reading of the measure.

Mr. PARKES said that it must be admitted, however excellent the objects of this measure that it was an unfortunate thing that it should be introduced at this late period of the session without any previous intimation whatever. He supposed that, in any case, Parliament must reassemble within three months of the present time, if any effort was to be made to prepare for the business of next year; and he thought a bill of this importance might well have been postponed for that time. The bill itself was, in his opinion, open to very grave objections. He failed to see that the hon. gentleman who had it in charge had adduced one single reason to show that legislation of this kind was an existence clearance. The various Acts of Parliament alluded to in England were for different objects altogether—[Mr. STUART: Precisely the same]—and the circumstances under which those loans were made were very different. The object in England and in the sister colony was to advance, as the hon. gentleman had explained, from the Consolidated Revenue a certain sum, to special objects, to special purposes. Here it was sought to get the sanction of the Legislature to the introduction of a principle to be generally applied for granting loans to all municipalities. That did not exist in the neighbouring colony or in England. [Mr. STUART: It did previously.] The hon. gentleman would see that nothing of the kind existed there which we proposed to do here. And in considering this question, he want d hon. members to bear in mind that a very large portion of the people of this country were outside the municipalities altogether, and must for a very long series of years remain so also. It would be utterly impossible to carry out any principle of compulsory municipal government in this country for a great many years to come. The Legislature of this country must perform the municipal duty, and this brought him to the first argument in favour of the bill, that it would do away with the system of the people appealing to the Government for help. In his opinion, it would tend to promote that. The hon. member noticed, in illustration of his argument, that it would be a great benefit if members instead of applying in their places in Parliament for money for localities for their respective constituencies, obtained loans for their constituents to execute these local undertakings. During the lifetime and the lifetime of their children the thing would go on, because the bridges were wanted in nearly every case outside the municipalities. Let them bear in mind that they were legislating for two clearly distinct sections of the people, the people who lived under municipal government, or to whom it was practicable to live under municipal government and those who lived outside municipal government and who could not by any conceivable view come under the form of municipal government for many years to come. Were the legislature to burthen these people alike?

Mr. STUART: Where is the burthen?

Mr. PARKES would be able to show where the burthen was. Let them see what these municipalities were? They were localities that in this country could not for ages to come exist without being endowed by the Consolidated Revenue, and there was a broad distinction between these bodies and the bodies which were assisted as referred to by the hon. gentleman. They had here already assisted the municipalities by endowing them at the rate of 2s. for every 20s. raised for the first five years, 10s. for every 20s. raised for the second five years, and 5s. for every 20s. raised for the third five years, and still further endowment was needed. It was to these richly endowed bodies, bodies endowed from the general taxation, that the Parliament was now asked to make loans. The proposal of the hon member was to lend to those municipalities sums of money equal to the value of their rates for five years, and they were to repay the grant at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for twenty years, and to pay 3 per cent. for it during that time.

Mr. STUART having obtained permission to make an explanation, said the hon. gentleman laboured under a misapprehension, very natural to one not conversant with details. The annual payments of eight per cent. for twenty years would repay the whole of the principal and the whole of the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Suppose the amount to be £20,000. Eight per cent. upon that was £1600. £1600 was paid every year. The first year the interest would only amount to £1000; and £600 would be paid on the principal. Consequently the amount of the principal for the second year would be £19,400; and the following year, the interest, instead of being £1000, was £970, leaving £630 for the next year.

Mr. PARKES admitted the explanation. He was calculating the total sum for the first time without allowing for the annual reduction. He would now deal with what was of more importance, the principle of municipal government. Municipal government in all the empowering persons to provide for the management of their own locality, by their own means, and their own knowledge, in this country, on account of the sparseness of population, and the extreme difficulty arising from the limited area of taxation, the Parliament had stepped out of its way to provide those bodies. [Mr. STUART: It was not the business of the Government to inquire into that, and whether the corporations could borrow cheaply or not, it would be corruption in its character for the corporations to look to the public purse for the money. Of course the opposition to the bill, brief as it had been, had produced the usual cry about the obstruction of business. Now he was one of those who had watched quietly the proceedings of the Government, and he had noticed that on every Government day there was some novel or inconsiderable item thrown in, and the night was wasted instead of being used in passing the Estimates. Was this promoting the business which the Government were so anxious about? He could not reconcile it with his idea of duty to sit there and have the time frittered away in this style by bills that were either unimportant or out of season, and then to be twitted with obstructing the public business. The hon. member spoke of these corporations being so greatly in want of this assistance; but he allowed nine months to pass without making this proposal. They had been nine months in session, yet it was only now that we heard for the first time of this bill, which was to afford relief to corporations. As for the Board we had not been told whether it was to be a paid Board or not, but no doubt the country would be saddled with the expense of heavy salaries for three or four officers, whose services after all would be of little value, for, as the Colonial Secretary had naively expressed it, this Government would be guided by their own views.

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And even supposing the Government had fund it necessary to bring in the bill late in the session, that was no reason why it should be opposed. Then the hon. gentleman talked about there being a scarcity of a continuance of our present monetary position. But, surely, it was much better to lend a portion of the surplus to the municipalities for public works, in the way this bill proposed, so as to have an income from it, than to spend it as proposed by the hon. gentleman himself. The hon. gentleman did not deny that in the mother country and in Victoria municipal institutions had been established, and that the Government aided them by loans. The Government borrowed money to aid them. Surely, then, it was no harm to aid them when you had money to lend. The hon. member said the bill made no provision for bridges or works required outside municipalities. Who ever said it did? It left them where they were, and where the hon. gentleman left them. 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The Government would have the advantage of the examination by the Board, and then the Government would act as they pleased. That was a guarantee in the public interest. The only thing the hon. member had said which was worth listening to was his inquiry whether it were wise to go on with this bill. Now that was a very grave proposition—a proposition of great importance. He should have thought that this bill was so self-evidently advantageous that it might be passed without any delay whatever—(hear, hear, and no)—that it could be passed in half-an-hour; but if it were, as the hon. member suggested, likely to cause delay, then there was a very important question to consider. He was extremely desirous that the Government should go on with all the propositions they had submitted to the House, but from these remarks the Government had had of hon. members he did not know how the Government would do more than merely be guided in their efforts by the proposition hon. gentlemen were doing the business by going on without much talk. If hon. members would go to a division the Government were ready to go on with any proposition they had on the table, but if hon. members talked the Government off their legs—for that was what it had come to—he would suggest to his hon. friend the Colonial Treasurer to take the advice of the hon. member, the leader of the Opposition, and not go on with the bill. He hoped, however, there was not this disposition to oppose the bill. Every one understood the question. If the House would divide on the questions submitted by the Government, those questions could be dealt with. The municipalities meant the great bulk of the people. 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struction of dyke through reclaimed land at Blackwattle Swamp, 1078; enlarging Cootamundra water reserve, 800; public wharf, Wentworth, 1000; wharf, Parramatta River, opposite salt works, Wentworth, 1000; wharf, Parramatta River, opposite salt works, to connect with the Par ramatta and Ryde Road, 300; public wharf, Wingham, further sum, 500; towards construction of harbour of refuge, Trial Bay, by prison labour, further sum, 10,000; Moruya River improvements, further sum, 3 00; Darling River improvements, further sum, 7500; extension of Southern Dyke, Clarence River, 10,000; for reclamation of Rushcutter Bay, 23 acres, 4000; towards improving the navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum, 10,000; public wharf, Tuross, further sum, 300; for the further continuation and formation of Macquarie-street, 2000; public wharf, Port Macquarie, 1000; formation of a public road through Bullock Island, 2000.

Mr. W. SUTTOR asked for some information respecting the item of £7030 for improving the navigation of the Darling River. He thought the Government should endeavour to improve the navigation by erecting locks rather than by removing snags. By that means the river would be kept open for a much longer period of the year than that in which it was navigable at present.

Mr. COHEN asked, with reference to the vote of £10,000 for works at Trial Bay, what steps had been taken to form a penal establishment there.

Mr. LACKEY said that the item on the Estimates for the improvement of the Darling River was placed there on the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. It was a further sum which, with £2 21 in hand, was intended to be spent in snagging operations. It was wanted, so that they might take advantage of the season to complete the work of making the river more completely navigable than it was at present.

Mr. W. SUTTOR did not object to the vote, but suggested to the Minister the propriety of constructing locks; the effect of which would be to keep the river open a longer time than it was kept open now.

Mr. T. DANGAR thoroughly agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for West Macquarie. If locks were made the Darling River might be rendered navigable in dry seasons.

Mr. HOSKINS admitted the claim of the people in the Darling district, but pointed out that, by improving the river, they were providing them with the means of sending their produce to Adelaide or Victoria. This showed the necessity of making the railway to the Darling as speedily as possible.

Mr. PARKES asked for information with respect to the item of £2000 for the construction of a wall from the Botanic Gardens to Macquarie Point.

Mr. LACKEY said it was part of a sum of £9000 required for the extension of the work to Macquarie Point—Lady Macquarie's Chair, he believed.

Mr. FITZPATRICK asked for information in reference to the item for the construction of Macquarie-street.

Mr. LACKEY said the vote was for the continuation of the street to Fort Macquarie, according to the project proposed some years ago.

Captain ONSLOW asked what was to be done about the harbour of refuge at Trial Bay.

Mr. LACKEY said the plans were on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the portion of the work intended for Trial Bay was this. Already £10,000 had been granted towards the erection of a public works prison to enable the Government to employ in a legal manner prisoners sentenced to work for long periods, as was the practice in the mother country. He did not know whether hon. members generally were aware that strictly they had no public works prison here. Yet they had every day men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour on the road or public works of the colony. These men were kept at work in the ordinary gaols of the colony. Well, the Government last in office took the view, and rightly took the view, that they ought to have a proper public works gaol, where those people should be employed. It was determined to employ them on some great public work a work that would occupy them a sufficient length of time to warrant the expenditure that would be necessary for the erection of proper prison buildings. It was necessary to have a prison where discipline could be maintained. The work at Trial Bay was supposed to be such a work as would warrant the formation of a prison establishment. It would be a work of great public utility; as it would be the only harbour of refuge on a coast of several hundr d miles; and it would give employment of a proper kind for our prisoners. The plans made provision for 128 prisoners. The prison required by their accumulation would, of course, have to be erected by free labour; it would never do to set prisoners to construct a prison for themselves at such a place. The gaol itself, it was estimated, would cost £20,000. [Captain ONSLOW: What will the breakwater cost? He could not say. It was estimated that its construction would take twenty-four years; and the expenditure was estimated at £21,000 per annum for those twenty-four years. [Mr. HOSKINS: It will cost about two millions of money.] But the prisoners must be somewhere. And here they could be suitably and usefully employed; proper discipline could be maintained and a valuable public work would be constructed. He thought there was some doubt now as to whether our prisons were properly conducted in our gaols. That was the opinion of his predecessor in office; and it appeared to him he wisely provided £10,000 towards initiating the project. This Government found that more money was required, and they now asked for it. It was an immense work, and no one could tell what it would cost; and hon. members must recollect that one of the objects contemplated was providing proper employment and discipline for a number of our prisoners. He believed that Trial Bay was the only suitable place on our coast for such a work.

Mr. DIBBS said it appeared to him they were on the eve of an expenditure of probably three millions sterling, and now was the time for Parliament to make up its mind as to whether such a work at such a cost should be commenced, in order to find healthy employment for our criminals. Knowing the d sance of Trial Bay from Sydney, he was afraid they would be planting a second Norfolk Island. It should be borne in mind that, with the improvement in our steam vessels, and the substitution of steam remedy for the small sailing craft which traded along our coast in years gone by, there was less necessity now than formerly for a harbour of refuge. We were living in an age of progress, and still greater improvements might be looked for in the construction of vessels and their appliances. So that in twenty-four years' time there would be little necessity for a harbour of refuge than there was now. Why should the taxes of the hard-working portion of the community be expended at the rate of £21,000 a year on finding employment for number of criminals? Was there no other means that could be devised that could be adopted to give them employment where they would be more under the eye of the Government? He was afraid that to take away a large number of criminals to form an establishment so far away, and create a large Civil staff to control them would lead to abuses. The £24,0 0 a year which the Colonial Secretary said this work would cost, would in all probability be £36,000, and in the course of twenty-four years it would more likely be fifty years. Taking the compound interest on the money into account, it would most likely cost the country millions before it down" one million. He did not think they were justified in voting that sum out of the pockets of the taxpayers, merely to provide amusement for our criminal population. He suggested that the Government should withdraw the item until they brought down the next estimates, and in the meantime have the plans lithographed and distributed among hon. members, with full particulars of what was proposed.

Mr. PARKES said the proposal contained in this estimate had been entertained by two previous Governments, that of Sir James Martin and the late Administration. The estimate consisted of two questions, which though depending on each other, were as different as possible in their nature and object. The primary question was, whether a harbour of refuge was wanted or not? and involved in that question was another—whether Trial Bay was a suitable place for the purpose? Of course, any Administration must depend upon its officers for information upon those points. Two Governments before the present had been led to think that this harbour of refuge was necessary for Australian commerce, and that this was a very favourable place for its construction. If that question was admitted, then followed the question, how was this harbour of refuge to be constructed? Certainly it could be as well constructed by convicted prisoners as by any other means But then came into play the question of our system of prison treatment. He thought he understood what are now esteemed as the leading principles of any sound system of prison treatment. Taking it as a maxim that labour of benefit to the State could only be got from long-sentenced prisoners, they fell back upon what appeared to be established as the very best system of prison treatment as applied to long-sentenced prisoners. They have to be commenced first of all in a close prison, under separate treatment, such as obtains at Berrima. Having endured the first portion of their sentence, and their conduct having been good, there are admitted to a close prison with associated labour, such as at Parramatta. After that, if their conduct continues good, they are ultimately remitted to some prison where they can work in the open air, under circumstance more assimilated to those of free labourers. It was altogether a mistake to suppose that this project of Trial Bay was intended as a punishment to prisoners, it was rather intended as a reward for good conduct. We had at present no prison of this description, and our arrangements are defective in so far as this is concerned. If the question is admitted that this harbour of refuge is necessary, and that this particular place is suited for the purpose, then follows that you could scarcely have a better place for the final detention of good conduct prisoners, as at such a work as was proposed here. As to the length of time and the cost, those things were simply necessary consequences. The longer the work takes the better it will be for the purpose, provided it was not sibling, and unnecessarily protracted. He pointed out that this system had been carried out most successfully in Ireland, under Sir Walter Crofton. If we desired to assimilate our prison system to that of other countries, we must provide some such place. He should vote for this item, on the representation that this harbour of refuge was necessary, and that Trial Bay was the most suitable place for the purpose.

Captain ONSLOW agreed that if this harbour of refuge were necessary, the questions of cost and length of time would be of little moment. But he denied both the necessity of the work, and the possibility of constructing such a harbour. On the whole of the east coast of England, there was no harbour of refuge, and all the breakwaters were in narrow waters, where they would n t be exposed to anything like the sweep and the swell we had here from the Pacific Ocean. In his opinion the attempt to carry out this work would be only to destroy what is now a very good roadstead. As had been already pointed out, the coasting trade was now in a state of transition, and in a few years the whole of it would be done by steam, so that a harbour of refuge would not be necessary. If it could be shown that this work was necessary, he would admit that prison labour might well be employed upon it; but at the same time he thought there were other directions in which the prisoners might be very much better employed.

Mr. PARKES said he would like to supplement his observations by one or two extracts from the recommendations in a paper printed by the order of that House. The President of the Marine Board, one of the best authorities on a subject like this, he should suppose, said:—"In reply to your queries, I beg to observe: 1stly. A harbour of refuge is very much required, and, from practical experience, I am positive in asserting would be considered the greatest possible boon that could be conferred on the seafaring community. 2ndly. Trial Bay possesses the advantage of being central; it is capacious, and, in consequence of the gradual and regular shoaling of the water in its vicinity, is one of the smoothest bays on the coast." Mr. Myhill, the harbour-master of Sydney, said:—"1st. In answer to your first question, I consider the late lamentable loss of life and property on that part of the coast to be sufficient conclusive. 2nd. The natural advantages possessed by Trial Bay are—its formation, its central position, the abundance of material for the work on the spot, and its depth of water. 3rd. Every foot that the Lagger Point could be extended in a north-westerly direction would add to the security of the anchorage." Captain Wiseman, a well-known master of steamers trading to the north, entirely concurred in this recommendation. He said, "Trial Bay, being about half-way between Sydney and Moreton Bay, presents certain natural advantages which, with a comparatively small outlay, might convert it into a harbour of refuge of great value." Then there was an old respected sea captain, Mr. Thomas Watson, who said, "Trial Bay is a most suitable harbour of re fuge—no other being available between Port Stephens and Moreton Bay." Then Captain Bedwell, of H. M. Navy wrote, "To the first query propounded, I answer, Yes: a harbour of refuge is a necessity, if I may so term it, especially near the spot indicated. To the second query, I can only state that Trial Bay appears to be the best position; but from having only once anchored in it, and that during the night, I cannot conscientiously state much about the bay or its natural advantages." Then there was a long recommendation from Captain Knight, of the A. S. N. Co.'s steamers, to the same effect; and the late Commander Gowlland wrote:—"Apart from Trial Bay being the largest and most adapted by nature for the carrying out of a breakwater, its central position for coasters and steamers trading to the Macleay, Clarence and it ommond Rivers, will be found by them a much more desirable stopping-place when ear-bound (which sometimes lasts a week or fortnight), than knocking about off the rivers a mth, standing off and on, and likely enough drifting past their destination with the loss of two or three days in getting back again. A breakwater trending from Lagger Point, in a semi-circular form, to the north-west for half or three-quarters of a mile, would afford shelter for a large fleet of shipping, protected from all winds and as safe as Sydney harbour. There were a number of other recommendations and they were all more or less in favour of this work and of the spot selected for its construction.

Mr. BOOTH urged the necessity for the construction of this harbour of refuge. He was surprised at the remarks of the hon. member, Mr. Dibbs, seeing that so many craft were lost at the north through there being no harbour of refuge in the locality of Trial Bay. Three or four steamships had been wrecked on the Seal Rocks because they could not claw off the coast; and, during the last gale, vessels had been lost because there was no harbour of refuge for them to run to. The work would not require three millions of money—it would not require more than half a million. Those officers whose opinions upon this work had been read would not have recommended it if the work had not been necessary. He was surprised at the opposition offered to this proposal by the hon. members Mr. Dibbs and Captain Onslow, and he hoped the committee would vote for the construction of the work.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said that the hon. member Mr. Dibbs, and the hon. member Captain Onslow had shown lamentable ignorance in this matter, and had made statements regarding the cost of the work and the necessity for it. Numerous works had been urged on this coast in consequence of there being no harbour of refuge at Trial Bay, and the reports which had been received upon the proposition to make a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay proved that the work was practicable, and could be done at a reasonable cost. This matter was not a new one; it had been supported by Sir James Martin and he was quite sure the committee would see the necessity for voting the money required.

Mr. NELSON said that people acquainted with the coast between Sydney and Brisbane would admit the desirability of constructing a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay. But we had to consider first whether this harbour of refuge could be constructed. He did not mind the expense so much, as we could not shut our eyes to the fact that the work would cost an immense sum of money. He did not think the House had sufficient information before it to say that any breakwater could be constructed which would withstand the great force of the ocean. He did not propose to be able to give an opinion. He was willing to vote the money if it was possible to carry out the work. He presumed that the Government would not attempt to carry out the work unless they were assured that it was practicable.

Mr. H. C. DANGAR intended to vote for the money, although he was afraid that the work would be found impracticable. No one could deny that a harbour of refuge was necessary at Trial Bay. The only question was whether it was practicable. He thought that before much of the money had been expended the impracticability of the work would be discovered. However, he thought that in the interests of humanity, the work might be attempted. He thought it was very undesirable to continue the employment of prison labour at Trial Bay, seeing that it entailed such a great expenditure. He would prefer to see the work carried out by free labour.

Mr. SUTHERLAND believed that our coasting trade would be carried on in them by steamers; but for all that he thought a harbour of refuge would be necessary. He protested, however, against this sum of £10 000 being expended in erecting a wall for the prisoners. If we had to construct a gaol at Trial Bay equal to that at Darlinghurst we would never see the harbour of refuge completed. He thought a stockade was all that was necessary. The wrong sort of prisoners were employed. We did not want men for whom severe restraint was necessary, but men of the good conduct class—those who might be considered as being between prisoners and free men. If they sent the right class of men to Trial Bay, they would not require more than a quarter of a million of money to complete the work. If the Government spent £2000 for a home for those prisoners, in his opinion that would be ample.

Mr. FITZPATRICK hardly thought that this vote had been discussed in a spirit altogether candid. He had surmised this vote when first introduced, and m-sot to do so still. Much of the argument used against it arose from the fact that the people treated the question as one only of a harbour of refuge. Now he contended that a very important element in the matter was the provision they were making for profitably utilising the labour of men who must be employed to carry out the sentence of the law. If there was to be any prover attempt at prison discipline there must be some pla e where long-sentenced men could work out the balance of their sentence on ar ang ments such as they used to see in for on Co katoo Island, where convicts could both mitigate the rigour of confinement and obtain a reduction of the period of sentence, by good conduct and hard labour. He thought that this was the principal object in vie v of passing this vote. He did not know any better way in which this prison labour could be turned to good account. He thought the objections of the hon. and gallant member for Camden to the c nstruction of a harbour of r fuge at Trial Bay were exaggerated. The practicability of constructing a breakwater was by no means surrounded with the same difficulty as it would be in the English Channel, where the tides rose and fell so much. He did not think the Government should build large and permanent buildings for the confinement of the prisoners at Trial Bay; but make them more resting places until the work was done. A stockade of the slightest construction would be sufficient for a climate like this, provision of course being made to prevent the escape of the prisoners. On the whole he thought this vote ought to go. He could not conceive that the colony could be ruined by an experiment of this kind. In a year or two they would be able to tell whether it would work with advantage.

Mr. WARDEN, while willing to assist in making a harbour of refuge, said that they would fail judging from all knowledge of the place. He believed that the harbour would be filled with sand by the construction of the proposed breakwater. He had not heard that it was the opinion of scientific men—and our Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours—that this harbour of refuge could be constructed. He thought that they ought to postpone this vote until they got better information. Without better knowledge he felt inclined to vote against the item.

Mr. PARKES: It is proposed by the Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr CHARLES thought the necessity for the work was very clear. It could not be accomplished without difficulty, but he was satisfied that it could be accomplished. He referred to the Kiama breakwater, and spoke of it as a useful work, and as one showing the sound judgment of the Engineer-in-Chief. It had resisted the action of the sea for years, and had stood well. As that had proved successful, what reason was there to think that a breakwater could not be successfully constructed at Trial Bay? It would be a very proper work on which to employ our prison labour. Admitting that the hon. member for West Sydney was right in his surmise that in a few years our coasting trade would be carried on almost wholly by steamers, we had had ample proof of the necessity for a harbour of refuge even then. Even during the past week or two we had had ample evidence of the necessity for such a harbour on our coast. It would not be desirable to put up temporary buildings, but they might be plain. They ought to be substantial, because years after the work had been completed, it would probably be necessary to keep men there.

The estimate was put and agreed to.

The following was proposed:—Increased wharf accommodation, Sydney, further sum, £11,000.

Mr. DANGAR hoped some information would be given by the Minister for Works in regard to this estimate. He hoped the committee would not sanction the vote, if it were to be supposed that it would be used entirely in the improvement of the Circular Quay. He thought the money should not be voted until information had been given, and the plans had been laid on the table. As plans could not be submitted until next session, he could not see the necessity for voting the money now.

Mr. LACKEY said that Parliament had already voted a large sum for the proposed work, but it had not been expended, pending the voting of an additional sum that was found necessary. It had been admitted for some time past that the work ought to be carried out, and the Government now asked for this additional sum in order that it might be carried out in accordance with the plans of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, which were laid upon the table of the House some time ago. Those plans afforded the information now asked for.

Mr. DANGAR: I have never seen them.

Mr. PARKES: Is it for an iron construction?

Mr. LACKEY: No; it was for a wooden construction. It was estimated that an iron wharf would cost £119,000, a wooden wharf £117,000, whilst a stone wharf would cost £242,000. The Government had given a great deal of consideration to the estimates and plans submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and they had come to the conclusion that a stone wharf was outside the range of what was requisite, and had determined upon a wooden construction. He knew it had been stated that the estimates of the engineer were incorrect. But he submitted that the Government could not do better than depend upon the reports of its officers. The timber that would be used would be of a very desirable character.

Mr. LLOYD hoped the Government would either withdraw the item, or consent to its postponement. From what he had been able to gather, it did not appear to him that any plan had been laid on the table; and he certainly thought hon. members should have an opportunity of examining it. A few days ago a letter appeared in the *Herald* from Mr. John Young, offering a very useful proposal to the Government. Mr. Young was not entitled to the credit of having made the proposal, because a similar proposal was made some time ago by the present Treasurer, Mr. Stuart. Mr. SUTHERLAND: And years before by others. It was a large scheme, and would prove costly, but it was well worthy the consideration of the Government. He believed that it would pay if carried out, besides effecting an immense improvement, and making this one of the finest ports in the world. It was very desirable that the whole of the wharfs should be in the hands of the Government. A great deal of time had been spent over the Circular Quay scheme, but this scheme would not be of so much importance if these wharfs were carried round the whole of the city. It would be much to the credit of any Government who would carry out such a plan. He had been very much struck by the letter of Mr. Young. But the matter had been brought under his notice when he was Colonial Treasurer by the present Colonial Treasurer. He hoped the hon. gentleman, now he was in office, would endeavour to carry out his own views. He would suggest that the Government should withdraw the item for the present.

Mr. WM. INGOLD looked upon this as an attempt to narrow the waters of Port Jackson, and he would never support any such scheme. Nothing of the kind had been suggested by the committee that inquired into the matter of the accommodation at the Circular Quay. The matters recently mentioned in the papers had been brought forward long ago by Mr. Wilkinson. If the Government took possession of the land belonging to them in Darling Harbour there would be plenty of wharfage accommodation. He condemned the spirit of the Government in allowing private parties to run out jetties in all directions. The matter of the Circular Quay was a public question, and it was within an unsatisfactory state. The land had used to a stone wharf at the irregular quay for the last 20 years, and it answered well for the class of craft which used it at that time. We had not yet sufficient shipping to fill that land out to the extent which it would be filled out in time. We had also considerable room for improvement in the Circular Quay. There was plenty of stone on the spot, which required removing. Fort Macquarie was not to him an ornamental, and would be removed to give greater facilities for commerce. He hoped that no person would be allowed to erect a building on Campbell's wharf, to narrow the waters of Sydney Cove.

Mr. BOOTH hoped the Government would withdraw this vote. This plan had never been seen by the hon. gentleman who had given evidence on the subject of wharf accommodation. And no—they were called upon to vote £10,000 for what? Absolutely how or anything more. The plan was full of practical mistake. All the evidence went to show that the wharf ought to be of stone. If they were to borrow money for public works those works ought to last for all time. They knew that Mr. Darley stated that the wharf would not last more than 20 years. If the hon. gentleman to bring a new plan before the House and expect them to vote it. The whole thing was a fallacy, and he hoped the House would not consent to it, and that they would not consent to anything at a stone wall.

Mr. CHARLES said the plan provided plenty of room for the traffic, and for the Circular Quay. But he objected to the use of wood for this wharf, as it would lead to a continual expense. He thought that the Minister for Works should give a guarantee that he would have estimates of cost for both stone and wood obtained by calling for tenders, and then before a tender was accepted the plans should be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. H. C. DANGAR expressed his deep dissatisfaction at the Minister for Works deciding upon a plan for this work after no promise that the Government would adopt no plan until the House had an opportunity of discussing the various plan-sent. He could not help pointing out that the present proposal was an absolute departure from the plan originally laid before the House. Unless the Government withdrew it he would vote the reduction of the item pound by pound.

Mr. STUART defended the Minister for Works from the charge of not having had the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief in favour of the scheme, or of deciding upon a particular plan because the Minister had discussed the various plans and given an opinion upon them. In that matter was could the Minister for Works submit the question of the plans to the House than by that none of them had received the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Other items were then attempt to smuggle a plan through. With regard to the plan before the committee he did not think it was open to the objection of interfering with the harbour. He thought the wharf ought to be constructed of it was necessary that the wharf should go into deep water. To make the wharf of stone the cost would no double the amount that would or less would come to. With regard to the overcrowded state of the wharfs in the city, he thought that was in very large measure owing to the fact that the steamers which plied between the wharf and the suburbs were constructed, no doubt engineers of the present day gave the preference to iron, but he confessed, to a liking for wood. Either iron or wood appeared to be preferable to building a stone wharf at a great cost. The work would have to be carried out some day, and would be a benefit to the country.

Mr. LACKEY expressed surprise at the remarks which came from the hon. member, Mr. H. C. Dangar. He had not been desirous of withholding any information whatever, and was most anxious that any promise he had made should be carried out in this instance, as in all other important works, he desired to say, on the part of the Government, that they would not press it at this time, so that hon. members might have an opportunity of making themselves better acquainted with the subject. As the work had remained in its place so long, he did not think any harm would result from allowing it to stand over a little longer.

The item was withdrawn, and the estimate as reduced was agreed to.

The following estimate was proposed:—

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S BRANCH, £130,386 8s. Public Works and buildings:—Erection of a Court house at Howlong, 1800; additions to Inverell Court-house, compensation to Mrs. Plasm cy for damages to premises in course of erect, rented for telegraph offices, 150; messenger's quarters, Water Police Station, 300; to complete enclosure of flagst-ff Hill reserve, 3000; for improvements to quarters of messenger at the Observatory, 850, for addition to Sydney Observatory, 1700; erection of small Magnetical Observatory, 400; additions to Court-house, Newcastle, 3350; erection of a new Court-house at Dunedah, 1800; additions to Court-house, Cooma, 1100; erecting Court-house, Coonamble, 1540; erecting Post and Telegraph Offices, Bingara, 800; Angle Tomahawk, 300; erecting Court-house, and gaol, Orange, 521; erection of Court-house Hall, 280; erection of police buildings at Wentworth, 1785; additions, alterations, and repairs to the Sydney Mint, 4100; for foundations for machinery, &c., Sydney Mint, 600; for providing four casting from the Mint, 1000; for Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, 600; add tions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 1761; erection of court and watch-house at Murrumbumbah, Tweed River, 1400; additions to gaol, Orange 2 00; erection of court-house, Cobar, 2000; erection of a gaol at Tarcutta, 1600; erection of a watch-house at Nowra, 1600; erection of a gaol at Bourke, 7000; erection of a gaol at Young, 8000; fencing, gates, &c., Callan Park, 2500, police buildings at Glen Innes, further sum, 1000; additions to gaol at Albury, 8 00; post and telegraph office, Molong, 800; police buildings, Molong, further sum, 700; 2 additional cottages for men employed at powder magazine, Spectacle Island, in lieu of the vote for a like amount taken in 1875 for 2 additional cottages at Goat Island, 800; extension of wharf for landing powder at Spectacle Island, 1500; custom house, Moama, £1734 8s.; repairing, fitting, and furnishing Police Barracks for the reception of Chinese patients, 1400; hospital for infectious diseases, Newcastle, 3000 Glebe Island Abattoir—alterations to the mutton houses, 1200; erection of additional quarters for the light-house keepers at Jervis Bay, 700; completion of works of defence—600, light-house reflectors, further sum, 1000; light-house, Barrenjuey, further sum, 5000; for completing light-house at Seal Rock Point, fencing, &c., further sum, 1 00; public baths, bath st, further sum, 10,000; post and telegraph office, Brewarrina, 1800; post and telegraph office, Narrabri, further sum, 600; post and telegraph office, Murrumburrah, 800; additions to post and telegraph office Orange, further sum, 500.

Mr. W. SUTTOR referred to several items in the estimate and asked for information in reference to them.

Mr. LACKEY explained that those items were placed on the estimates after the works had been petitioned for by the inhabitants of the localities in question and recommended by the members for the districts. They had also been approved by the Colonial Architect.

Mr. MACINTOSH called attention to the item for public building at Bathurst, sums of money were annually voted for public works at that town. He thought this item required some explanation.

Mr. F. SUTTOR said that the money was for the erection of a court-house. The present one was in a very dilapidated state and a new one was much required.

Mr. COHEN suggested that the gaols in Bathurst and Goulburn should be removed from their present positions in the centre of those towns.

Mr. NELSON pointed out the necessity which existed for erecting an efficient gaol in the Western district, and for removing the gaols at Bathurst, Orange and Goulburn.

Mr. H. DANGAR said that the item of £3000—a further sum for the erection of a lighthouse at Barrenjuey—increased the cost of that work to £15,00 ; and he thought that was a very large sum to spend on so insignificant a lighthouse. He asked the Minister for some information in reference to the vote.

Mr. SUTHERLAND regretted that so large a expenditure was required for gaols in the colony. Hon. members were altogether too anxious to obtain the erection of new gaols in the country towns. The particular locality to be fixed on, however, ought to be passed, as the work had been begun. In regard to the Burrenjuey lighthouse, they ought to bear in mind that the cost of works away from Sydney was enhanced by having to send men and materials. As to the objections to the works at the Mint, they ought to bear in mind its peculiar and restricted position.

Mr. W. SUTTOR moved Ministers would erect gaols suitable to the country, and pointed out that the gaol at Forbes was a structure altogether unsuited for the warm climate of the place.

Mr. F. SUTTOR asked for information with reference to the items relating to the superintendence on the powder-magazine at Spectacle Island. He understood the magazine was to be removed.

Mr. STUART said that it was no: intended to remove all the powder from Spectacle Island.

Mr. COHEN, referring to the vote of £900 for the additions to the Insolvent Court, said that that court was a disgrace to the city, and to have to sit in it was really quite sufficient to make one give up his profession. He hoped the Government would consider the propriety of erecting suitable court-houses for the city.

Mr. CHARLES protested against the practice of keeping so much powder on Spectacle Island.

Mr. STUART said the attention of the Government would be paid to this matter.

The estimate was put and passed.

The following estimate was submitted:—Roads and Bridges, £67,800. Additional clerk (accountant's office at 210, from 1st July, 125; additional subsidy for main roads within railway termini, in lieu of certain tolls which have been abolished, and to assist where tolls are charged, viz.:—Main Northern Road—West Maitland to Murrurundi, 100 miles, at £10 per mile, 1000; Main Southern Road—Cross roads to Goulburn, 116 miles, at £10 per mile 1160; Main Western Road—Sydney to Bathurst (omitting Mount York and the hilly sections, at £10 per mile, 1000; Mudgee Road—Bowenfels to Wallerawang, 12 miles, at £10 per mile, 120; road from Hill End to Bathurst, by way of the bridle track, 150; road, Newcastle to Wallsend and Lambton, 1000; road, Wellington to Stony Creek, omitted in error from schedule of 1876—27 miles, at £10, 270; approaches to Howlong punt, further sum, 1000; estimated amount of tolls to be collected at Hinton Ferry, to be expended in maintenance of punt and approaches, any unexpended balance to be handed over to the Maitland District Council to keep approaches in repair, 350; construction of dams at Junee for water supply, 600; bridge at Somerton, Tamworth to Gunnedah, 700; bridge over Kangaroo River, Moss Vale, further sum, 1500; bridge over Pound Creek, Braidwood, 550; bridge over M'Loughlin River, between Nimitybelle and Bombala, 600; Jamberoo Mountain Road, further sum, 800; Cambewarra Mountain Road 2000; towards improvement of road from Broughton Creek to Kangaroo Ground, 500; towards construction of tanks, &c., on road, Sandy Beach to the Lachlan vis Cowra, 2000; bridge over Urara River at or near Coutt's Crossing, 800; bridge over Wollondilly River at Rossi's Crossing (this amount is estimated amount of tolls to be collected at Richmond Bridge, to be expended in collection of tolls, and repairs, &c., to bridge and approaches, 800; improvement of road, Colo to Curragong, at Colo Rock, 300; bridge across the Narrabri Creek, 2000; bridge over Wollondilly River at Rossi's Crossing (this amount is intended to supplement the £1850 voted on Estimates-in-Chief of 1876 for bridge over Sooley Ponds near Goulburn, which it is now proposed to expend on the construction of the Wollondilly Bridge at Rossi's), 1000; Long Nay Road, 750; reservoir for water supply at Moruya, 150; further sum for contingent works on roads under Trustees and the Department of Roads, 3500; bridges at Mungindi and Goondawindi, M'Intyre River, one moiety (the other half to be contributed by Queensland Government), 5000; bridge over the Hunter, at Muswellbrook, 15,000; bridge at Balranald (approaches already constructed), 10,000; bridge over the Shoalhaven at Nowra, 12,000; towards widening,

certain brands are registered in this colony to be affixed to packages of tobacco manufactured in the colony, and which bear the hand "Richmond, Va."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

Mr. W. C. BROWNE to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—What number of passengers travelled by train on the Great Northern Railway during the Northern Agricultural Show in 1875, and what rates were charged; the same information for 1876?

Mr. BENNETT to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Is he aware that conditional purchasers on the run belonging to the Messrs. Clift have been subjected to the most harassing treatment by the lessees, to such an extent that many persons are intimidated from taking up conditional purchases on the said run? 2. Will he cause inquiry to be made forthwith, with a view of ascertaining the above facts; and if such inquiry results in their being established, will he cancel the leases of the said reserves?

Mr. BENNETT to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. What is the total number of applications for the survey of conditional purchases that have been referred to licensed surveyors Higgins, Dawe, Carper, Elliott, Wyndham, Goodwin, Cooper, and Lodge? 2. What are the names of the conditional purchasers, and the date of application of each?

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

AT the eighty-first half-yearly meeting, held yesterday, the following report was read and adopted.

Report from the Directors to the proprietors for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1876. The 81st half-year.

The directors have the pleasure of reporting the result of the company's operations during the past half-year.

The half-year's profits were	...	£14,650 14 0
The balance brought forward	...	934 12 6
Together	...	£15,615 6 6
The directors recommend a dividend for the half-year of 4½ per cent., which will absorb ...	...	15,581 11 6
Leaving a balance to carry forward of	...	£30 15 0

The dividend will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after twenty next, the 11th instant.

The Balmain branch is working favourably. A contract has been entered into with the Municipal Corporation for a period of five years. The council having intimated a wish that the lighting of the whole of the public lamps should commence on the same night, your engineer is in hope that this will be carried into effect on the 1st of September.

Your directors, having thought that the steady increase in the sale of gas would justify a further reduction in the price, have notified by public advertisement that from the 1st of July, 1876, the price would be reduced from 7s. 6d. to 7s. per 1000 cubic feet.

The necessity for increased manufacturing and distributing powers has induced the directors to enlarge the retort-house at the head station to the full extent of the available area, and also to lay down new and larger mains in various parts of the city and suburban districts.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

To manufacture, distribution of gas and management ...	...	£17,978 1 11
Lighting and repairs public street lamps ...	...	1,549 17 7
Meter rents, house charges, interest, bad debts, &c.	...	1,837 4 11
The half-year's profit	...	14,080 14 0
		£35,530 18 5
Cr.		
By sales of gas, &c.	...	£35,530 18 5

NET REVENUE.

Dr.

To dividend payable 9th February, 1876 ..	...	£15,442 5 4
Reserve fund	...	2,700 0 0
Rest at 30th June, 1876	...	15 6 5 6 6
		£33,757 11 10
Cr.		
By amount of the rest at 31st December, 1875 ...	...	£19,076 17 10
Profit brought down	...	14,680 14 0
		£33,757 11 10

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Dr.

To sundry creditors—temporary loans ...	...	£31,414 9 10
Suspense accounts	...	4,934 8 10
The proprietors:		
Capital paid up £2 0,000 0 0		
Reserve fund 26,201 3 2		
Reserve for replacement of meters 4,001 18 8		
Dividends unclaimed 124 9 0		
The rest or unappropriated profit 15,615 6 6		
	...	250,752 18 1
		£322,031 16 9
Cr.		
By fixed investment:		
Land, buildings, and machinery at head station, and three out-stations (Haymarket, Woollomooloo and Balmain), mains, and all service pipes, lamps, implements and furniture ...	...	£245,603 15 8
By floating investment:		
Coals, residual products, apparatus in store, meters, irons and pillars	...	58,355 17 0
Sundry debtors	...	25,365 0 0
Suspense accounts	...	2,741 8 7
Cash	...	11 11 6
		£322,031 16 9

PARKES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WE are again favoured with rain, which commenced on Wednesday last, and has continued with but little intermission until now, but excepting one very heavy downpour for about an hour yesterday, it has been but a soaking rain, splendidly benefiting the crops and grass, but not giving much water to the creek or dams. It is, however, very wintely, with the appearance of much wetness.

The farmers are taking every advantage of the fine season, and the early crops are looking excellent. Fencing and clearing are progressing on all sides, and it is evident that the harvest to be gathered will nearly exceed last year's. Very much attention is being directed to horticulture in this district, and no little expense incurred in stocking orchards with trees. One gentleman, Mr. Connelly, a planting between three and four hundred choice trees on a splendid piece of land in North Parkes; and in every direction those indications of permanency and faith in the district are to be seen.

Mr. Phillips, licensed surveyor, is surveying the road from Parkes to Condobolin. Besides the consideration of the benefit to Parkes that the opening of this line will most certainly produce, it will be a boon of the greatest importance to those who are settled westward.

The copper mine Advance Australia, situated north-west about twenty miles from Parkes, sent a few tons of ore to Adelaide to be tested. The result shows that there was 25½ per cent. of copper in the ore of pure line copper. The lode a three feet in width.

Everything is dull.

In mining there is nothing new to report. Dixon and party, a leader at Wapping Butcher is still holding out, and looking surprisingly good.—August 7.

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A MEETING of the members of the Half-Holiday Association was held in the Town-hall during the past week, the chair being occupied by M. Fleeming. All the clergymen in Mudgee were elected as patrons of the association. On the motion of Mr. Turton, Dr. Rowling was chosen president and Mr. Cassin as vice-president. Mr. Fleeming secretary, Mr. Morris secretary, and the following members a committee of management:—Messrs. Turton, Wilson, Scott, Last, Pullbrook, T. Lovejoy, T. Miller, Roberts, Tindall, and Oldag. The following resolution, moved by Mr Turton and seconded by Mr. Pullbrook, was carried unanimously, —"That a proposition made by some of the employers, to have the half-holiday changed from Wednesday to Saturday, having met with anything but a unanimous reception from the different business men in town, it is resolved that a requisition be placed before all the storekeepers asking them to continue the Wednesday half-holiday as at present established." It was afterwards decided that the Rev. J. O'Donovan, Mr. Beauchamp Stacy, Mr. O'Byrne, and Dr. Rowling be requested to wait on the different business men in town and request their adhesion to the above resolution. In connection with the half-holiday question it may be stated that all the leading business men in town have signified their consent to continue the Wednesday half-holiday, for the present at all events. This half-holiday has been in operation in Mudgee during the past four years.

A tea meeting and service of sacred song in connection with the Primitive Methodist denomination in this town were held in aid of the funds of the Sunday School library, on last Tuesday evening. The tea meeting took place in the Oddfellows H

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Boomerang (s.), 445 tons, Captain J. T. Durrell, from Rockhampton, via Brisbane. Passengers—The Duvalli Troupe (5), Messrs. T. Tye, H. Davis, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Clarence (s.), 606 tons, Captain Harley, from Grafton. Passengers—Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Berry, Mr and Mrs. Nettleby and 3 children Miss Jones, Miss Cuthbert, Messrs. Lucas, Jones, Grey, Miller, Warren, Burton, Steel, and 19 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane, 7th instant. Passengers—Miss Daly, Miss Nilford, and six in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Alexandra (s.), 600 tons, Captain W. J. Stuart, from Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Malcholm, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Coyle, Mrs. Jonsen, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lord, Miss Solomon, Miss Saqui, Miss Scott, Miss J. Scott, Miss Watson, Oscar De Saigo, Dr. Poulton, Messrs. Jamieson, O. Trickett, Dunkley, Stevenson, Chaplin, A. Saqui, C. M. Probert, C. G. Kent, Naylor, Henderson, Julius Wittowski, Russell, J. F. Coyle, Wilton, Corners, Nicholl, Hennand, Jonsen, J. Scott, White, Porteous, G. Gilbon, and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

James Paterson (s.), for Maryborough.
Meteor, for Fiji.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Ralston, for Java; Angerona, Minmora, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—AUGUST 9.

Ralston, ship, 815 tons, Captain Adams, for Java.
Angerona, ship, 1215 tons, Captain Harwood, for San Francisco via Newcastle.
Mindora, ship, 972 tons, Captain Bray, for Hongkong via Newcastle in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—AUGUST 9.

Mavis, from Grafton, with 1100 bags maize, 1000 feet cedar; William and Alexander, from Manning River, with 23,000 feet timber, 90,000 shingles; Bulli, from Bulli, with 450 tons coal; Prosper Conion, from Port Stephens, with 55 logs timber, 62,000 shingles; Monarch, from Richmond River, with 98,000 feet pine; Esperanza, Caledonia, Pearl, from Broken Bay, with 7500 palings, 200 spokes, 100 felloes, 1000 laths, 17 cases oranges, 4 bags bark, 12,000 feet timber, 25 tin honey, 24 tons firewood, 80 bagsoysters, 80 cases oranges, 6 bags fish; Tasmania (s.), from Wollongong, with 450 tons coal; Myall, Sea Gull, from Port Macquarie, with 60,000 shingles, 900 bags maize; Mary Warner, from Wollongong, with 93 tons coal; Industry, from Newcastle, with 100 tons stone; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 300 sheep, 200 hides, 80 bags soap, 60 bags bones, 4 tons coke, 8 bales hay, 9 bales wool, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—AUGUST 9.

Perseverance, Monarch, for Richmond River; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Esperanza, for Botany; Pearl, for Broken Bay; William and Alexander, Prosper Conlon, for Manning River; Myall, Sea Gull, for Port Macquarie; Tasmania, Industry, for Newcastle; Bulli (s.), for Bulli; Mary Warner, Alexander Berry, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

[A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.]

City of Brisbane (s., from Brisbane: 491 bags tin ore, 144 hides, 300 boxes candles, 19 hogsheads tallow, 3 bales skins, 24 cases fruit, 18 bags oysters, 20 cases station-ry, 24 empty cases, 3 casks beef, 302 sheep, and sundry cases and packages.

Boomerang (s.), from Rockhampton: 2,350 cases meat, 1361 ingots, 819 large cases copper, 200 bales, 9 bales 1 pocket 1 bag wool, 2 bales 1 bundle skins, 3 bags hair, 1 cask tallow, 1 case boots, 2 cases 1 trunk, 1 gun case, and sundries, 2 small parcels gold. From Brisbane, 500 sheep.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 600 cases brandy, 300 cases oil, 40 cases raisins, 70 bags oatmeal, 20 bags seed, 5 casks wine, 140 cases rum, 40 boxes candles, 70 barrels resin, 30 boxes apricots; 10 quarter-casks rum, 14 kegs butter, 34 packages agricultural machinery, 20 tons bar iron, 14 crates, and sundries.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 45 packages drapery—William Ferry and Company.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 9 cases pianofortes and harmoniums—W. H. Paling.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 179 bales paper; 24 cases stationery, and 7 cases printing machinery—Edwards, Dunlop, and Co.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 400 kegs Hall's blasting powder; 25 cases furniture—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 8 cases stationery: 6 cases gum; 15 packages baskets, purses, and fancy goods; 57 packages china, glass, and earthenware—J. Isaacs and Co.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 75 hogsheads No. 3 ale; 25 hogsheads No. 4 ale—John Fraser and Co.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 125 cases Whybrow's salad and castor oils, pickles, Keen's mustard and groats—J. R. Love.

Ex Sophia Joakim: 30 packages 3 cases cod liver oil; 6 cases Italian castor oil; 1 cask gum arabic; 2 cases Clark's blood mixture; 6 cases fluid magnesia; 1 cask ammonia; 11 packages Zhorley's food, &c.—John Wilson.

Ex Brenhilda: 180 cases Whybrow's salad and castor oils, Eagle and London pickles, quart vinegar—J. R. Love.

Ex Especulador: 9780 bushels prime New Zealand wheat—Nipper and Sec.

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton: 4 packages tobacco, 107 packages spirits and wine, 44 packages oilstores, 13 packages rope, 74 packages, hardware, 63 packages wine, 89 packages fruit, 10 packages beer, 5 kegs paint, 46 oars, 7 cases onions, 12 packages drapery, and sundries.

Ralston, for Java: 1009 tons coal.

Angerona, for San Francisco via Newcastle: 282 tons coal.

City of Melbourne (s., for Melbourne: 1 casks rum, 735 bags maize 68 bags oysters, 4-3 bales, 136 cases fruit, and sundries.

Bowen (s.), for Hongkong: 1660 packages tea, 3793 sovereigns, 160 bags flour, 4 casks beer, 7 casks spirits, 49 packages oilstores, 1 boat, and sundries.

Tinonee (s.), for Brisbane, &c.: 494 packages wines and spirits, 10 bags dates, 145 packages tea, 14 bags onions, 5 chains, 48 axle-blocks, 288 cases fruit, 142 packages iron, 44 packages beer, 55 bags salt, 425 packages sundries, and a quantity of general merchandise from Melbourne.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR ULLADULLA, CLYDE, &c.—By the Kiama (s.), on Friday, at 8.15 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.—By the Edina (s.), on Friday, at 11 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, HOBART TOWN, AND LAUNCESTON.—By the You Yangs (s.), on Friday, at 2 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Friday, at 3 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Clarence (s.), on Friday, at 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

During the last few days the weather has been especially fine, but last evening the sky became overcast, and, as the barometer was rising, it may be presumed that the wind would shift to the eastward, and that rain and wind from that quarter will follow.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 9: Angerona, ship, 1215 tons, Captain Harwood, for San Francisco, via Newcastle; Mindora, ship, 972 tons, Captain Bray, for Hongkong, via Newcastle; City of Sydney (s.), 3017 tons, Captain Dow, for Kandavau.

The manager of the A. S. N. Co. received yesterday morning the following message from Captain Phillips:—"s.s. Florence Irving, Rockhampton, 9th August, 10.20 a.m. After good examination, damage not great; can be repaired at Rockhampton. Varalla leaves to-night, taking everything from Florence; nothing damaged."

The City of Brisbane left Brisbane on Monday, the 7th instant, at noon, and cleared the South Passage at 4 p.m. She had moderate westerly and south-west winds, with fine pleasant weather throughout the passage, arriving at the company's wharf on the 9th at 11 a.m. Passed the Governor Blackall on Monday at 4 p.m. off Point Lookout. A steamer (name not ascertained) was passed on Tuesday at 9 a.m. off the Richmond River, and the Fiona (s.) was passed at 2 p.m. the same day off smoky Cape, and another steamer at 7 p.m. off Diamond Head.

The P.M.S. Australia left San Francisco for sydney on the 19th July, contract time.

The Meteor, barque, for Fiji, took her departure on Tuesday morning.

Intelligence has been received reporting that Captain John Howard, of the barque Kate Waters, and for many years in the employ of Messrs. Montefiore and Montefiore, died at shanghai. He leaves a widow and a large family totally unprovided for.

The steamship Boomerang left Rockhampton at 7 30 p.m. on Thursday, August 3; rounded Breaksea Spit at 11 p.m. on Friday. Entered Moreton Bay at 9 p.m. Saturday; anchored off Francis Channel at 6.30 a.m. Sunday; weighed at 7.30 a.m., and arrived at Brisbane at 9.30 a.m., left again at 10 15 a.m. Monday; rounded Cape Moreton at 4 p.m. same day; passed smoky cape at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, Seal Rock Point at 5 a.m. Wednesday; entered Sydney Heads at 6.40 p.m. on Wednes ay, and arrived at the wharf at 7.30 p.m. Experienced moderate to fresh head winds and unsettled weather to Mid-lame, thence to Newcastle moderate and light westerly winds and fine weather, and fresh southerly winds and squally weather the remainder.

The Alexandra (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.30 p.m. on the 7th instant, rounded the Promontory at 5 a.m. on the 8th instant, Cape Howe at 10 p.m. same day, Montague Island at 4 a.m. on the 9th, Jervis Bay at 1 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 9 p.m. same date. She experienced S.W. and southerly wind to the Promontory, with light showers of rain from the Promontory to Montague Island, fresh S.W. wind and fine weather; and the remainder of the passage baffling winds and cloudy weather.

The cargo of the Clarence (s. comprises 1100 cases meat, 1 35 bags maize, 48 bags copper ore, 500 bags tin ore, 400 bunches bananas, 400 hides, 90 bags oysters, 40 drums honey, 7 carcases beef, 9 cases eggs, 8 hogsheads tallow, and sundries. She crossed the Clarence River bar at 8 a.m. on the 8th instant, and entered Sydney Heads at 1 p.m. on the 9th, having experienced fresh S.W. breezes to Seal Rocks, and from thence strong southerly winds and showery weather.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—The screw steamer Maria Louisa, of Aberdeen, has just arrived in the Tyne from Garrucha. Mr. Murray, the master, reports:—On Friday, the 14th April, at 3.30 p.m., while in latitude 36°36 north, longitude 3°30 west, he sighted a barque with all sail set in a strange position. He steamed alongside, but could see no appearance of any one on board. He then stopped the engines and put out a boat, sending the chief mate and four of the crew on board her, which they did. On returning they reported her to be the Charitas, of Marseilles, which had been scuttled having six feet of water in the hold. She had a general cargo of merchandise. Captain Murray then sent the boat, with ten hands, including the mate, to take in the sails, and at the same time to pump the water out of the ship. He steamed alongside again, and inquired of the mate what water remained in the ship, when he reported five feet. He then gave orders to send three hands on board the steamer, leaving the mate and six men on board the barque. The barque was then taken in tow, and they proceeded on their way until about midnight, when the mate signalled that the water was rising in the barque. Instructions were given that if the vessel was dangerous those on board could leave her and come to the steamer. The mate, however, replied that it was all right. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the barque suddenly disappeared. The captain immediately stopped the engines, and sent boats to the assistance of those who had been put on board. He was only able to save the carpenter, Alexander Strachan. The steamer continued to search about until daylight, but was unable to see any of the other men. The following are the names of those drowned:—Chief mate, William Macdonald, Aberdeen; boatswain, George Thomson; cook, George Anderson, Aberdeen; and Alexander M'Gullie, Aberdeen; fireman, John Leslie, Aberdeen. Captain Murray has landed the effects of the deceased men at the South Shields Shipping Office.—*Galignani's Messenger, May 31.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 7.—Neptune, brig, Yule, from Wellington, New Zealand.
August 7.—Robin Hood, brig, from Wellington, New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.—Waratah, barque, 302, Fisher, for Hobart Town, with 548 tons coal.
August 7.—Feltham, barque, 340, Cuthbert, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.
August 7.—Edwin Bassett, barque, 397, Foster, for Wellington, with 450 tons coal.
August 7.—Witch of the Wave, barque, 259, Guthrie, for Lyttelton, with 400 tons coal.
August 7.—Lady Belmore, brig, 284, Taylor, for Adelaide, with 350 tons coal.
August 7.—Star of the Mersey, brig, 255, Nicholson, for Lyttelton, with 350 tons coal.
August 7.—Odalisk, schooner, 277, Kreketon, for Adelaide, with 360 tons coal.
August 7.—Lubra, (s.), 256, Garson, for Melbourne, with 480 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 7.—Escort, Alert, from Sydney.

THE LATE COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS WARATAH AND SOUTHLAND.—The inquiry by the local Marine Board into the collision between the steamship Waratah and the tug Southland was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and continued until half-past 9 o'clock last evening when an adjournment took place until half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The result of yesterday's proceedings was that the evidence of Captain Campbell, of the Southland, which was part heard on the previous day was concluded, the other witnesses for the Southland were examined, and the evidence of Captain Kelly and the second engineer of the Waratah was also taken. There are six witnesses yet to be examined, but it is expected that the investigation will be concluded to-day, as the Board will, if necessary, probably sit until a late hour this evening for that purpose. Mr. Manning instructed by Mr. Capper again appeared yesterday for the Tug Company, and Mr. Windeyer instructed by Mr. Wallace, for the Waratah Company.—*Newcastle Pilot* August 9.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 5.—Eagle Wing, from Mauritius; Arawata (s.), from New Zealand
August 6.—Catherine Jane, Clara Hargraves, Edith Haviland, from Newcastle.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Hero (s.), from Sydney; Albert the Good, Adeline Burke, Bravo, Sydney Griffith, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

August 8.—Bangalore (s.), for Galle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
August 9.	9 a.m.	S.W.	Fine.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto.

HIGH WATER AT FORT DENISON,
August 10.—10.58 a.m., 11.14 p.m.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—AUGUST 9.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normantown—SE.	Fine	Roma—NW.	Fine
Gilbert Town—SE	Fine	Taroom—NW.	Fine
Etheridge—SE.	Fine	Cape Moreton—NW.	Fine
Cardwell—Calm.	Fine.	Brisbane—NW.	Fine
Townsville—Calm.	Fine	Toowoomba—NW.	Fine
Bowen—SE.	Fine	Warwick—SE.	Fine
Mackay—Calm.	Cloudy	Stanthorpe—Calm.	Fine
Coppernehill—SE.	Fine	Goondiwindi—W.	Fine
Clermont—SE.	Fine	Nebo—SE.	Fine
Gladstone—SE.	Fine	Taunton—E.	Fine.
Rockhampton—Calm.	Fine	St. George—Calm.	Fine.
Maryborough—Calm.	Fine		

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.		3 P.M.
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine		SW. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	S.	Fine
Ballina	SW. Fine, har smooth	E.	Fine, sea smooth
Grafton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Fine, dull
Glen Innes	W. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Gloomy
Warialda	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Bunderra	Calm Hazy	Calm.	Fine
Port Macquarie	W. Fine, sea smooth	SE.	Fine
West Kempsey	W. Fine	SW.	Fine
Armidale	SW. Fine	W.	Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Dull
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Bogrigari	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Fine
Wee Waa	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Fine
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Overcast
Walgett	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Cloudy
Brewarrina	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Cloudy
Bourke	W. Fine	SW.	Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Dull	NW.	Fine
Murrurundi	Calm Dull	Calm.	Fine
Singleton	W. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Maitland	NW. Fine	Calm.	Cloudy
Taree	W. Fine	S.	Cloudy
Port Stephens	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SW.	Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle	WSW. Fine	S.	fresh. Dull
Barrenjoey	SW. Cloudy	S.	Dull
Windsor	Calm. Cloudy	SE.	Fine
Sydney	W. Dull	S.	Fine
South Head	WSW. Thick	S.	Cloudy
Wollongong	SW. Dull, sea smooth	S.	Fine, sea smooth
Kiama	S. Showery	S.	Fine sea smooth
Ulladulla	SW. Showery	S.	Cloudy
Jervis Bay	S. fresh. Cloudy	S.	Cloudy, little sea
Goulburn	W. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Fine
Araluen	SE. Showery	Calm.	Fine
Marulan	W. Cloudy	SW.	Fine, smooth sea
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Dull
Bombala	NE. Dull	NE.	Dull
Cooma	SW. Cloudy	W.	Fine
Bega	SW. Fine	SW.	Fine
Eden	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SW.	Cloudy, fine
Gabo Island	SW. Cloudy	W.	light. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Kiamba	Calm Fine	Calm.	Fine
Albury	Calm. Foggy	Calm.	Fine
Mount Victoria	Calm. Cloudy	SW.	Cloudy
Bathurst	S. Dull	SW.	Like rain
Carcoar	Calm Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Hill End	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Mudgee	Calm. Dull	W.	Like rain
Gulgong	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Cloudy
Cassilis	N.W. Fine	NW.	Dull
Merriwa	NW. Fine	alm.	Dull
Cooksh	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Coonabarabran	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Coonamble	alm. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	alm.	Like rain
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	Calm	Like rain
Orange	SW. Showery	S.	Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Parkes	W. Cloudy	W.	Raining
Grenfell	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Dull
Young	SW. Fine	SW.	Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	alm. Fine	alm.	Fine
Urana	NW. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	NE.	Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	NE.	Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Frosty	Calm.	Fine.

VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NNW., light. Fine	30·300	50°
Queenscliff	W. Cloudy, dull	30·30	55°
Cape Schank	NW., light. Fine	29·98	53°
Cape Otway	NW. Cloudy, gloomy	30·124	54°
Portland	NNW., light. Fine	30·340	52°
Port Albert	NW. Cloudy, fine.	30·35	53°
TASMANIA.			
Hobart Town	NW., light. Fine	30·05	48°
Low Heads	SE., light. Frosty.	30·53	49°
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	WNW., fresh. Fine	30·318	54·2
Adelaide	NE., light. Fine	30·311	51·0
M'Donnell Bay	NNW. Cloudy		
Peake	S. Clear, cool	30·5	50°
Alice Springs	E., light. Fine		
Daly Waters	SE., fresh. Fine		
Port Darwin	SE., fresh Fine	29·890	73·0
Beltana	Calm. Fine.		

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT POLICIES are kept in force so long as the surrender value is sufficient for the payment of one yearly premium. When through omission or from any other cause, a member fails to pay the premium for a renewal of his assurance, the surrender value of his policy will be held available and applied accordingly. Should death take place while the policy is kept alive out of its surrender value, the Society holds itself liable for the sum assured less the amount advanced, with interest.

Mutual Provident Members can borrow 90 per cent. of the surrender value of their policies.

Mutual Provident Policies are issued to secure for members a provision in advanced age. It is sometimes urged as an objection to Life Assurance, that the person making the provision does not himself reap any advantage during his own lifetime. An Endowment Assurance Policy, effected under the Society's table "J," is payable during the member's lifetime, and such a policy becomes an investment, into the possession of which he may enter at any age he chooses, or in the event of death before attaining the specified age the sum assured will be paid to his representatives.

Mutual Provident Policies are issued with or without participation in the profits of the Society. The premiums for the latter are reduced to a rate commensurate with the risk, and will be found considerably lower than those of any other Life Assurance Institution transacting business in the Australian colonies. Persons proposing for assurance may elect to pay their premiums either annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Mutual Provident Policies are issued for assurances on a single life to the extent of £4000.

Mutual Provident Policy holders at once create for themselves a fund, should death occur, equivalent to the savings of many years; and, apart from the consideration of any other capital or property whatever, can bequeath wealth to the amount for which they are assured.

Directors of the Society:—
The Hon. John Smith, M.L.C., Chairman.
The Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman.
The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Robert J. King, Esq.
Isaac Ellis Ives, Esq.
The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.
Chief Medical Officer:
Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), Lyons-terrace.
Actuary: Morrice A. Black, F.I.A.
Secretary: Alexander J. Ralston.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

MONEY is advanced upon Mortgage of eligible Property, repayable at the end of a fixed term, or by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, including principal and interest. A. J. RALSTON, Secretary 98, Pitt-street.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.

CAPITAL .. .. £700,000.
RESERVE FUND .. £250,000.

A Branch of this Bank is now open at LEVUKA, COLONY OF FIJI, for the transaction of all usual Banking business.

Rates of Exchange, and further particulars, can be ascertained on application, at the SYDNEY OFFICE, 131, PITT-STREET.

EDWARD B. HOLT, Manager.

July 6, 1876.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

"The Consumption of Paper is the measure of a People's Culture."

WILLIAMS and MURRAY respectfully intimate to newspaper proprietors, printers, and the paper trade that they have added the latest improved machinery to bring their works on a level with the best appointed paper mills in Great Britain, for the manufacture of fine, and superfine news, printing, and E. S. writing papers, and that their quality is equal to the best description imported, at a less price.

The Press are unanimous in advocating support to native industries,—some advocate protection! others are in favour of Government bonuses, but all agree on the mild term "Foster your Native Manufactures." We are quite aware that on business principles good quality and moderate price will find a ready market for all we can make, but in order to bring the works more prominently under notice we are at the expence of a long advertisement, and say, upon free trade principles, the EXPANSION of an important industry in this new country is now in the hands of the newspaper press! We have sent our samples and pricedlists to all the leading journals throughout the Australian colonies, and we respectfully invite sample orders.

We take this opportunity to thank the merchants and storekeepers of New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand for giving our good quality the preference on equal price with the foreigner and to state that 672 tons wrapping papers have been made and sent out of the mills during the past year, fairly establishing this department of the industry.

Paper Works, Liverpool, N. S. W.
Stores, 54, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR ASSURANCE CO., Offices, 71, Pitt-street.
MARINE Insurances effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.

COUNTIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A few Sets of the SYDNEY MAIL series of County MAPS still on SALE.
SYDNEY MAIL Office, Hunter-street.

ROAD MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A few Copies of this MAP still on SALE
SYDNEY MAIL Office, Hunter-street.

THE ECHO!
THE ECHO!
(An Evening Newspaper)
PRICE ONE PENNY!

Contains all the Latest News of the day. Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts.

Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all Topics of Public Interest.

The ECHO having now attained an EXTENSIVE CIRCULATION, offers GREAT inducement to the ADVERTISING PUBLIC

Advertisements received daily for the Evening's publication up to 1 p.m.

Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INIMITABLE, and painless Dentistry. Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL. No connection with any other person. Hours, 10 till 4.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded for Artificial Teeth the New South Wales Prize Medal for 1876, against all competitors; also the London International Exhibition medal for 1874.

MR. PEDLEY, Dentist by Special Appointment to Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square, (late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London W.)

ROUYER, GUILLET, and CO.'S COGNAC,
acknowledged to be the purest Brandy made.
D. and T. BACOT'S COGNAC.
These brandies are in universal use
Messrs. HUGGINS, SON, and CO., Sole Agents for above, always have a stock—hogsheads, quarter-casks, cases, and flasks.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and BENNETT'S Establishment, 294, George-street, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY next, for Stocktaking.

WALTER CHURCH, Custom House Agent, Ship and Insurance Broker, 8, Custom House-buildings.

THE MOST SPLENDID SHIPMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES EVER IMPORTED BOSTOCK'S MOROCCO E.S., AND SHOES OF THE PERIOD
FLATAU'S DITTO DITTO DITTO
SNOW AND BENNETT'S DITTO DITTO DITTO
WILLIAM JONES' GENT.'S KID, CALF, E.S., AND DERBY BOOTS
POLLAK'S BOOTS, TOES AND WITHOUT.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 promptly,
Five invoices of the choicest boots and shoes ever offered in the colony.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS, 1876-1877, per steamship BOWEN, from POOCHOW direct.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME have received their first shipment of FINEST FIRST CROP TEAS by the above steamer.
MUSTER SAMPLES are now open for inspection and liquoring, at their offices, 34, O'Connell-street
Brand, LM&R over W in triangle, in red.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS, ex S.S. Bowen. Choicest samples of medium to finest CONGOUS, now on view.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.—Arrival of the steamer Bowen, from Foochow
The undersigned have received a shipment of
THE FINEST QUALITIES OF THE FIRST CROP.
Samples at their office.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

W. and A. GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—The undersigned are Sole Agents for New South Wales. Price lists on application.
GRIFFITHS and CO., Sprung-street.

BRIGHT RATION and YELLOW SUGARS, in small mats, just landed, ex Silver Cloud.
Samples at
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.'S

THE AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP is by far the best and cheapest hand-stamp introduced. Sole Agents: H. RITTENBERG and CO., 85, York-street.

WOOLPACKS, Dundee only, sides and ends, guaranteed full weights. MASON, BROTHERS.

NEWPORT PAGNEL DOGCART, by Stacey, of Nottingham, just landed, for SALE.
R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

SUPERIOR FRENCH CALF on SALE, at ALDERSON and SONS, Elizabeth-street.

SUPERIOR CALF KID on SALE, at ALDERSON and SONS, Elizabeth-street.

PATENT ROLLER MANGLES, suitable for family use, 70s. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

SUPERFINE SHAG TOBACCO, 2s per lb. T. SAYWELL, No. 4, Park-street.

SLOPER'S LIME AND IRON SYRUP, Steer's Digestive Pills. F. E. Sloper, Manufactr., Oxford-st.

WOOLPACKS best Dundee, guaranteed weight MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT for a Lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid GLOVES, packed in an elegant scented sachet. HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

£4000 BANKRUPT'S Stock to be Sold by 15th inst.—Goods of all kinds 30 per cent. below English cost, open This Day. Come and judge for yourselves. 472, Geo.-st. See EVENING NEWS.

S. WHIDDON has just received Ladies' Kid Lace Derby SHOES. 139, Oxford-street.

DOUBLE DOUBLE DEMY NEWS PAPER, HERALD size, for SALE. JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale steadily increasing, while
HUNDREDS OF IMITATIONS
have appeared and disappeared, leaving only ruin and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, fiery compounds with forged certificates, manufactured in the colony.
To protect customers against imitations of
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
EVEN WHEN OFFERED UNDER OTHER NAMES in this market, the SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES has granted an INJUNCTION against their sale, under a penalty of £30,000, in proof of which the writ of injunction may be seen at our office.
Sole Wholesale Agents for WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
M. MOSS and CO., Sydney.

THERE ARE MANY FORMS OF INIQUITY, but not one more reprehensible than wilfully endangering the public health. This is precisely what is done by the human sharks who import or concoct poisonous beverages which they pretend are equal to the leading medicinal cordial of Australia, UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. Accept none but the original, since all imitations are injurious.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, prepared with the same care and skill as his celebrated Sarsaparilla.

ALL USE IT.—It is at every picnic. It is in every kitchen. It gives the finish to every dish. It assists digestion. It has a place at Government House, and is seen at every respectable artizan's. The protectionists use it because it is colonial, the free traders because it is cheap. It is the especial favourite with all classes, because, as one of the Sydney clergyman wrote, "It is the best yet made." It is the Australian Relish, made by Washington H. Soul, of 221, Pitt-street, and sold by every storekeeper. Price, one shilling.—ADV.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. DOCKER laid on the table parts 1 and 2 of the Statistical Register for 1875, and said he hoped to be able to lay the remaining parts before hon. members before Parliament prorogued.

In answer to a question, Mr. DOCKER said the power given in the second section of the Hyde Park Enclosure Act for widening the streets abutting on the reserve had already been exercised.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the adjournment of the House with a view to point out that the Government no doubt inadvertently had recently given authority to the Sydney Municipal Council to widen Elizabeth-street, under the powers provided in the Hyde Park Enclosure Act, whilst those powers had already been acted upon. This action of the Government was therefore *ultra vires*. He said it was much better to have the footpath inside the enclosure, and the proposed widening would have no effect upon the carriage-way.

Mr. DOCKER explained that it was not till after authority had lately been given to the City Council to widen the street by taking in part of the Park, that it was shown to them by correspondence that the power had already been exercised. It now rested with the Government to determine what steps they should take in the matter.

Mr. SAMUEL said it was desirable that the trees should remain within the enclosure. He supposed the Government would withdraw the permission given to take part of the Park into the street, as they had no power to give it.

Sir EDWARD DEAS-THOMSON said neither the Government nor anyone else had power without special Act of Parliament to divert these public lands from the uses to which they had been dedicated. It was an important point that these reserves should be secured for the benefit of the public. All the convenience required would be found in having the pathway inside the Park railings.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, in reply said, if the effect had been to widen the carriage roadway, in his opinion there would not have been so great an objection to the change. There was no difficulty in retracing the steps the Government had taken.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

The Resumption of Certain Dedicated Crown Lands Bill and the Sydney Sewerage Act Further Amendment Bill were received from the Assembly, and were severally read a first time. A message also was received from the Assembly returning the Sale and Use of Poisons Bill, with amendments, the consideration of which was fixed an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Contempts before Justices Punishment Bill. The whole of the clauses in the original bill were expunged, and three new clauses proposed by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN substituted. The first gave power to fine for contempt and to commit to gaol in default of payment; the second clause prescribed the form of ad

of abattoirs, even so far away as at Glebe Island. It put a stop to the driving of cattle for slaughter through the streets of the city. But here, as in other matters, there has been too great a disposition to rest and be thankful, and the first step in the way of reform has been accepted as marking the limit of needful progress. It was well to prevent cattle-driving within the city; but it would be better still to cut short the driving process many miles further away from Sydney than the point at which it now extends. According to Mr. DE SALIS's estimate, one-tenth of the weight of the meat consumed in Sydney is lost in driving. That is to say, out of every hundred head of cattle there is a loss in weight equivalent to the loss of ten head; and even that is irrespective of the deterioration in quality. Under the present system there is hard driving for days before reaching the Homebush sale yards; there is the rush from the sale yards to the paddocks; and there is the stay of the cattle, in too many instances, for days in bare paddocks,—without food, and often without water—before the turn for slaughter comes. With the present system there is the cost of driving. With the proposed system there would be the cost of carriage of the meat in carcase. Allowing that the latter would be in excess of the former, it is easy to imagine that the difference would constitute a very small deduction indeed from the saving in weight and value. There would be, according to Mr DE SALIS, one-tenth more in weight, and the aggregate quantity would represent 50 per cent. more in value, by reason of better quality and condition. Unless this estimate be altogether exaggerated, there would be a wide margin of gain after deducting even the whole cost of carriage.

But the saving to be effected represents a great deal more than mere money value. The question is one affecting the nutrition and health of the people. It is not conceivable that the flesh of beasts that have been ever-driven, half-starved, and more or less worried and hurried by dogs and men during the last days of their existence can be in a condition suitable for use as food. The treatment may vary in its effect upon different animals, according to their respective fitness to endure it. Some may suffer more than others; but all must suffer more or less, and suffering of this kind cannot be a fit preparation for slaughter. The condition of animals feverish with want of food, with fatigue, pain, and terror may not amount to actual disease; but the approach is too close to be satisfactory to those who remember that this is a final stage through which the greater part of our food supply passes.

The main cause of this waste and deterioration is to be found in the fact that the abattoirs are far too near to the city. If arrangements were made, or some process were devised by which the carriage of meat in the carcase could be made cheap and practicable, and free from risk of injury, the whole of this hurried driving could be avoided, and the excuse, such as it is, for the present system of starvation would be swept away. The cattle might be gently driven down the country, or conveyed by train when the railways extend into the interior, to paddocks where they could rest and recruit themselves, where food would be procurable at moderate cost, and whence they could be taken in a thoroughly healthy condition as they were actually required for slaughter. In the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, this is impossible by reason both of the value of land and its poorness in quality. If abattoirs were established at a suitable spot, contiguous to the railway, and far enough away to give command of the necessary pasturage, the whole system of supplying the metropolis with meat might be revolutionised, and after a short time hardly a beast would be killed that was not in prime condition for slaughter.

At present the meat trade is, to a very large extent, controlled by the operations of the large carcase butchers, who, by their agents on the roads, or by the use of the telegraph, intercept supplies on the way to market, or even make their purchases on the stations. How far the change in the situation of the abattoirs would modify this state of things we need not inquire. Probably the establishment of extensive and really good paddock accommodation in the neighbourhood of the abattoirs would tend to regulate and equalize the supply to the meat market. Probably, as far as the retail dealers were concerned, there would be an end to the Sydney live stock market and their operations would be confined to a meat market instead. Some time might be required before the course of trade adjusted itself to the new conditions, but that it would adapt itself sooner or later there is no reason to doubt. And the point to be noticed is that the new conditions would be far more favourable to the meat consuming public of Sydney, by laying the foundation of a supply of food in better condition for consumption, and probably also at reduced prices.

THE Assembly, after voting a sum of £1000 to meet Mr. KREFFT's claim for salary since the date of his dismissal by the trustees, rejected on Thursday, by a majority of 29 to 2, Mr. HURLEY's resolution affirming that the dismissal was "unwarrantable by any facts disclosed by any investigation that had taken place with regard to the Museum." As the motion was not met by the previous question, but by a direct negative, the decision of the House may be regarded as equivalent to an affirmation that Mr. KREFFT's dismissal was "warrantable" by some facts disclosed at some investigation. And that, again, points to the conclusion that the expenditure of this sum of £1000 has been incurred through the difference of opinion between the late Government and the Trustees as to their respective powers, and the failure of the present Government to bring the matter to an issue. Are we to suppose that the question has at last been settled, and that the £1000 may be taken to be the price of peace and quietness? Perhaps the hope is premature. It was stated in one of the recent debates, that the Government had called upon Mr. KREFFT to show cause why his dismissal should not be confirmed by the Government; but it does not yet appear whether any answer has been received, although a member of the Government spoke on Tuesday evening. The confirmation of the dismissal would, we should imagine, shut out any future claim by Mr. KREFFT, as against the Government for salary; although, if the trustees had the power to dismiss, it is hard to see that the legality or validity of the action of the trustees would be affected by such a course of procedure. But there may still be a question whether, supposing the action of the trustees to have been legal, and the dismissal valid, so far as they were concerned, Mr. KREFFT had not a claim against the Government, so long as the Government neither recognised nor followed up the action of the trustees. Captain ONSLOW talks of disputing the payment of the £1000 when the Appropriation Act comes on for consideration; and the Government should be prepared on that occasion, if not sooner, to afford satisfactory evidence that measures have been taken to extinguish Mr. KREFFT's claims, and to terminate the scandal.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Banco Court: Hales v. Erwin, part heard; Hooke v. Relly. Masters' office: At 11 a.m., Lord and another v. Vickery and another, adjourned defendant's evidence.

DISTRICT COURT.—Cause list for Wednesday, 10th August:—Gale v. Roberts, Young v. Melville, Simpson v. Schofield, Young v. Melville, Barker and another v. M'Carthy, Elworthy v. Spalding, Sandeman v. O'Brien, Sandeman v. Madden, Sandeman v. Hasmot, Sandeman v. Rochford, Sandeman v. Marks, Vickery v. Cohen, Hogg v. Marrie, Cleland v. Cox, Stephens v. Davison, Crossland v. Sempkin, Graham v. Cannon, Jones v. Johns, Pattison v. Mills, Watson v. Anderson, Hathaway v. Dick, Nicholson and another v. Strickland, Nicholson and another v. Leggett, Nicholson and another v. Hoseman, Nicholson and another v. Bevin, Nicholson and another v. Foreman, Nicholson and another v. Merchant, Nicholson and another v. Blue, Nicholson and another v. Dannett, Nicholson and another v. Joseph, Nicholson and another v. Way, Nicholson and another v. Scharndorff, Nicholson and another v. Rugg, Nicholson and another v. Behan, Nicholson and another v. Holder, Nicholson and another v. Foley, Nicholson and another v. Wheelan, Nicholson and another v. Philbeam, Nicholson and another v. Cox, Nicholson and another v. M'Mahon, Nicholson and another v. Mann, Bowman v. Kelso, Sherlock v. Robinson.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The business in the Legislative Assembly progressed so rapidly last night after the withdrawal of the Loans to Municipalities Bill that, before the House adjourned, the whole of the Estimates submitted had been disposed of, and the Appropriation Bill was brought in, read a first time, and the second reading of the bill was made an order of the day for to-day. The close of the session is not, therefore, very far off. In fact, it is probable that Parliament will be prorogued next week.

THE LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES BILL.—The Colonial Treasurer moved the second reading of this bill last evening in the Legislative Assembly. After some hours debate, Mr. Stuart, by permission of the House, withdrew the measure, and the order of the day was discharged from the paper.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.—We would call attention to a notice which has been issued from the Department of Lands, and which appears in our advertising columns of to-day, from which it will be perceived that the Minister has been compelled to restrict the time for granting personal interviews, and for keeping the Department and sub-offices open to the general public. We understand that this course has been found at last to be imperative, in order to enable the Minister to devote some portion of the day to the increasing current business of the Department, and to see his own officers on the various matters daily requiring his attention or decision. It frequently happens that the office is thronged with people wishing interviews either with the Minister or the chief officials from the time the doors are opened until 4 o'clock, and that the general work and many matters of importance are inevitably delayed. The arrangement which it has been found necessary to adopt is somewhat in accordance with that which has been in force for some time past in the Lands Department of Victoria, excepting that in that colony only two days in the week are set apart for the reception of the public. It is hoped and believed that the hours fixed upon by the Minister here, viz., from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. in each day of the week, excepting Saturday, will meet the requirements and convenience of all persons having business to transact with the department. We are also desired to call special attention to the request of the Minister, that gentlemen desiring interviews with him on any matter will, in the first instance, refer to the heads of branches. At present, the practice in the majority of instances is to go direct to the Minister, whose time is thus unnecessarily taken up in sending and waiting for the papers, or the information required to enable him to give any decision on the matters brought before him. The printed statements, showing the different branches, and the particular business transacted by them respectively, will be found very convenient for reference.

ARCHITECTS EMPLOYED BY THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—We have been requested to correct an inaccuracy in the published reply to the questions asked by Mr. Cameron upon this subject. The allowance of £550 made by the Council to their architect, Mr. Mansfield, is for the payment of two extra draftsmen and one clerk for the present year. The rest of the staff employed on the Public school work are paid by the architect out of his salary and commission.

ENDOWMENT FOR JEWISH YOUTHS.—The candidates for the scholarships founded by Mrs. Maurice Alexander, in memory of her deceased husband, have been severally examined, and the awards made to the three most proficient applicants. They have entered upon their studies at the Sydney Grammar school, and hopes are entertained that at least one of them will pass a creditable examination at the expiration of the third year, and be able to matriculate with honour, so as to do justice to the widow's munificent endowment.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS FORD.—It is with much regret we notice the decease of Mr. Thomas Ford (of the firm of Ford and Adams), who died at his residence, Balmain, on Tuesday evening. Mr Ford, who was over seventy years of age, came to Sydney more than thirty-five years ago. He was for several years confidential clerk in the firm of Montefiore and Breillat, and in 1843 he started in business on his own account as Custom House agent, which avocation he has followed ever since. Mr. Ford has for the last twenty-nine years resided in Balmain, and occupied the same house during the whole of that time. The deceased gentleman was well-known, and equally well respected; he seldom took any prominent part in public affairs, but his private charities were very large, and his hospitable and genial disposition gained him a large circle of friends.

CARD SHARPERS AND MAGSMEN CHECKMATED.—A correspondent writes:—"I was sitting in a certain hairdresser's shop in George-street, on last Monday afternoon, when a young man entered, who, by his attire and manner, was evidently a 'bushman.' He had scarcely seated himself when the door was pushed slightly ajar, and a head was thrust cautiously into the apartment, while a pair of sinister-looking eyes glanced round the room until they lighted on the form of the stranger, when the head was quickly with rawn, but not until I had recognized the features of one of those notorious 'thieves and card sharpers' who hang about the corner of Market and George streets. I divined at once that the 'young man from the country' was the object of his polite attentions, and apprised him of the fact. He thanked me for the information, and explained that he had just left an auction room, where he had made some small purchases, in paying for which he accidentally displayed a large bundle of notes, and was no doubt immediately marked as a victim by the magsman, who, with three attendant harpies, anxiously awaited the reappearance of the stranger, and, when he emerged from the tonsorial establishment, followed him up the street, little thinking that their intended prey was forewarned, and their nefarious designs defeated."

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. John Young has evidently designs upon the peace of Government officials, otherwise he would not be so often planning some grand scheme or other for improving the city or benefiting the country. There is something fresh and "tall" in his last proposal, and yet, withal, something remarkably sensible and feasible. But the scheme is too good and too strong to be swallowed at one draught. He will have to return to it again and again if he intends to enlist public sympathy warmly in its favour. If his new ideas are the result of his late journey round the world, then perhaps the wisest thing the Government can do is to send some of its Works officers on a similar tour of inspection. It is found to answer, or said to answer, in regard to officers of minor departments, and surely it would be found not less advantageous in connection with the most costly, and at the same time most important, of all the Government establishments. Mr. Young certainly holds out a delightful prospect in regard to city improvements, wharfages, and railway extension, and there is something about his proposal thoroughgoing and substantial. But the danger is that the artfulness and jealousy of red-tapism will prove too much. Government officials have such a quick perception of the faults of others, and are so alive to their own good parts, that the more comprehensive and useful the scheme proposed by an outsider, the more likely is it to receive its quietus, under the present order of things. If we had a Central Board of Health and Works, a body independent of the Government, some reforms might be hoped for.—"Mnemon," in the *Sydney Mail*.

SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Surry Hills Wesleyan Sunday-school was celebrated on Tuesday last. After a tea-meeting, held in the school-rooms, Botany-street, a public meeting was held in the church, in Bourke-street. The Rev. James A. Nolan, the superintendent minister of the circuit, occupied the chair. After opening devotional services, and a brief introductory address, he called upon Mr. F. Bridges, in the absence of the secretary, to read the report, from which it appeared that the number of scholars on the books, inclusive of both the catechumen and the infant classes, is 561, with a staff of 49 officers and teachers; that owing to the prevalence of sickness the average attendance has been much lower than has been usual; that the library catalogue consists of 1520 volumes, the weekly issue being, inclusive of periodicals, 120; and that the scholars have raised about £150 in aid of the home and the foreign missions of the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Bridges, as treasurer, read his balance-sheet, showing a deficiency in the funds of about £23. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. Crawshaw, W. H. M'Clelland, T. Donald, and H. Kellett, the speeches being alternated with pieces of music sung by the juvenile choir. On the motion of Mr. R. Iredale, seconded by Mr. H. French, cordial thanks were accorded to the ladies who had provided the tea, and to the Rev. J. A. Nolan for his services in the chair; and the meeting broke up.

WATERLOO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A largely-attended tea-meeting was, on Tuesday evening, held in the Waterloo Congregational Church, to welcome the Rev. W. Bradley, the pastor thereof, on his return from his sojourn in Victoria. After the tea the friends present resolved themselves into a public meeting, at which the Rev. W. Slatyer presided, and, after devotional services, expressed his personal satisfaction and thankfulness that Mr. Bradley had returned in safety, and as he (Mr. Slatyer) hoped and believed, very much benefited by the change. He rejoiced to see how heartily Mr. Bradley was welcomed back by his congregation, and hoped that by their kind and considerate treatment they would encourage him to pursue his course with unabated vigour. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Williams (chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales), Curtis (Presbyterian), and Woodhouse (Wesleyan). Mr. Dight, on behalf of Mr. Jeremiah Baker, presented the Rev. W. Bradley with four volumes (Watson's Institutes) in token of the affection of the people of his charge. Mr. Bradley then briefly acknowledged and reciprocated the many kind things which had been said of and to him by the preceding speakers, and the present of books which had been handed to him; and proceeded to describe the work in which, while at Melbourne, he was engaged. He expressed his satisfaction at the heartiness of his reception by the Church, and the unbounded hospitality accorded to him. Before he went to Melbourne he was advised by all means to conceal the fact that he was a native of New South Wales or he would be universally scowled upon; while by others he was as strongly recommended to publish that fact and he would receive every possible attention and respect. Being proud of his country, he took the first opportunity, in his very first service, of making it known that he was a native of New South Wales, and a married man, the propriety of which course the kind treatment he subsequently received fully justified. In the course of the evening several pieces of sacred music were skilfully rendered by the choir, with instrumental accompaniments on a harmonium and a violoncello; and about 10 o'clock the meeting was closed by singing a dismission piece.

CERTIFIED CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, WAVERLEY.—The parents of the children attending the parochial school at Waverley and other friends assembled in the schoolroom, on Tuesday evening, 8th instant, to witness the presentation of a testimonial to the teacher, Mr. J. E. Bates, in recognition of his eight years' successful management of the school. A juvenile concert was also arranged for the same evening, and some fifty of Mr. Bates's pupils rendered in a very creditable manner several pretty part-songs and choruses, interspersed with recitations which were warmly applauded by an audience which crowded the schoolroom in every part. The testimonial consisted of a purse of 20 sovereigns, contributed by several of the parishioners, and an elegantly chased electroplate tea and coffee service in a polished cedar case with a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. J. E. Bates by the parents of the children attending the Waverley Church of England school. St. Mary's, Waverley, 8th August, 187—." The latter was exclusively the gift of the parents of Mr. Bates's pupils, and represented the contributions of forty-five families. These tokens of goodwill and kindly feeling were presented to Mr. Bates on behalf of the contributors by the Rev. S. Mitchell at the conclusion of the first part of the concert. Mr. Bates acknowledged the presentation in feeling and suitable terms, and the evening's entertainment, which appeared to give general satisfaction, closed with "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem. The juvenile songsters were then regaled with cake and fruit, while their parents inspected approvingly the testimonial which their contributions had secured.

BOTANY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered at this institution, under the auspices of its members, by Mr. A. Morris, C.E., the subject being, "The Moon—its influences, real and supposed." Mr. H. Westcott, the president of the institution, presided, and there was a numerous attendance. The president having made a few opening remarks, introduced the lecturer, who commenced by giving a description of the Moon, its mountains, caverns, and motions; also illustrations and proofs of the absence of water and atmosphere. The main portion of the lecture was divided into two parts. First, the ancient and modern superstitions regarding the Moon's influence on the existence of the earth, and on all fluids and humours in plants and animals. The ancient writers, Plutarch, Ovid, Pythagoras, and Ludovicus Vives, were quoted; and Wing's Almanac, 1661; Cabinet of Nature, 1657; Culpepper's Herbal, 1807; and Prognostications for Ever, 1684, were laid under contribution for anecdotes and other illustrations. The modern superstitions connected with the new moon, such as turning money, wishing three wishes, and others better known in Britain than here, were then dealt with. The second part of the lecture dealt with the real influences of the moon, and after treating her questionable influences on the weather, and in lunacy, the lecturer described her power as a magnet, her use as a light-reflecting body, as a sanitary agent in influencing the tides, and as an unerring clock by which the traveller could always tell the difference of time with him and that at Greenwich, and concluded by picturing her influence on the labours of the poet and the painter, and in stimulating the progress of the tender passion, and in exciting human sentiment and the religious element in man's nature in connection with which some lines from Wordsworth were rendered. A large and beautiful photograph of the moon taken by the great Melbourne telescope was exhibited. At the conclusion of the lecture the audience was entertained by a few songs and popular readings. Miss Westcott officiating as accompanist. Before the meeting closed, upon the motion of Mr. John Packer, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. A. Morris for his elaborate and interesting lecture, and for his kindness in favouring the audience by rendering some popular readings. At 10 o'clock the meeting was closed in the usual manner by singing the National Anthem.

THE DENILIQUIN AND MOAMA RAILWAY.—The Deniliquin correspondent of the *Riverine Herald* writes as follows:—"The traffic on the Deniliquin and Moama line of railway continues to increase. The large goods-shed here is crammed full with goods and merchandise, the platform is also strewn with articles of commerce waiting to be taken away by trains, &c. There are a great number of drays and waggons loading every day with goods for Hay, Moulamein, Jerilderie, and the back country, still the amount of merchandise in and around the goods-shed does not appear to become less—there is, I should think, at least fully 600 tons at the railway station ready to be carted away to all parts of Riverina, and there are dispatched daily from the goods-shed between forty and fifty tons of bullock and horse waggons. Yards have been erected for trucking sheep, and are almost completed. On Monday next, about 2000 sheep are to be trucked here for Echuca. I hear it is the intention of the directors to run in the course of a few days, an additional luggage train to and from Deniliquin: this looks well for the future prospects of the company. It is expected that this line will pay a dividend of about 15 per cent. Since the railway has been extended to Deniliquin the town has been making rapid strides. Business in almost every line has increased 100 per cent. There are about sixty carpenters kept regularly employed. Additional hands have been engaged in all the stores. Every business man now has a pleasant countenance, and one is met on every side with the expression "The railway has saved the place." As an instance of the vitality of the building trade, no less than ten building notices were received at the last meeting of the Council.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—We are given to understand that the rescue, on Monday last, of a seaman from an attempted suicide by drowning, was made, not by the police, but by a quarryman named Henry Ford.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—"Mnemon," in the *Sydney Mail*, says:—I am glad to hear that the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is turning his attention to a very serious evil, and one that ought to be checked even though the metropolitans should be deprived of their usual joints of beef for a time. The cattle that are now being brought to the Sydney market are, for the most part, travelled hundreds of miles. The travelling roads are bare of grass; for what little has grown since the late drought has been eaten off by neighbouring stock. But from the time they put foot on the mountains, until the time they arrive in Sydney, it is scarcely exaggeration to say they have not a particle of food. It is, I am credibly informed, not unusual for cattle to be thus starved for two or three weeks before they reach the abattoirs; and, to make matters worse, they are frequently driven fifteen miles a day, whereas eight or ten miles is considered a fair pace for travelling cattle. Of course, if they are to be starved, it is better to confine the ordeal to three than to five or six weeks. But under such circumstances is there any wonder that the beef displayed in the shop-windows is unwholesome and unattractive in appearance? I am inclined to think the city health officers are discharging their duties in a somewhat perfunctory manner just at present. But what has become of the scheme, propounded a year or two ago, of slaughtering cattle on the other side of the mountains, and bringing the carcases down in a fit state for food?

NO. 3 VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.—On Tuesday evening the members of the No. 3 Volunteer Fire Company had a friendly dinner together at Hall's Assembly Rooms, in Sussex-street South. The members were present in full uniform. The various loyal and other toasts were proposed and duly honoured. A gold watch was presented to the superintendent of the company (Mr. Swadling), for having been the most regular in attendance at fires during the years 1875 and 1876. To Mr. M'Guinness, being the second in attendance, a gold medal was presented; and to Mr Dobson, third in point of regularity, there was presented a gold locket. All these awards bore suitable inscriptions. The superintendent had also presented to him an illuminated address, in recognition of his services on behalf of the society since the period of its formation. The proceedings were brought to a close with the National Anthem.

ASHFIELD CRICKET CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of the abovenamed club was held in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Ashfield, on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. C. Renwick occupied the chair. The progress report and treasurer's statement showed the club to be in a most satisfactory condition, for after payment of all liabilities, and having paid for the formation of the club's ground, which will be opened at the beginning of the coming season, there will be a balance to the club's credit. 42 matches were played last season, the club winning 23, losing 16, and 3 were drawn. The victories have therefore been seven in excess of the defeats. The meeting then proceeded to elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:—Mr. G. E. Crane, president; Messrs. J. Sandy and J. Mills, vice presidents; Mr. F. Crane, hon. treasurer; Mr. John A. Fotheringham, hon. secretary; and committee—Messrs. W. C. Renwick, T. Dickens, J. Hammond, G. Houghton, and J. Aitken: delegates to the New South Wales Cricketing Association, Messrs. Renwick and Fotheringham. The chairman then presented the trophies for the highest average batting, to Messrs. T. Dickens in the 1st eleven, and A. U. Crane in the 2nd eleven, during the past season. A vote of thanks was then accorded to the retiring office-bearers, coupled with the names of the secretary and treasurer, for their services during the past year.

WAHATAH FOOTBALL CLUB.—At a meeting of the members of this club, held last evening at the Masonic Hall, in York-street, Mr. James Robertson in the chair, it was resolved that the rules be so altered as to allow of the election for each season of a captain and vice-captain; and of the election by the second team of a temporary captain, prior to each match. A captain and vice-captain were then elected.

GARRICK CLUB BALL.—The return ball of the Amateur Garrick Club took place at the Masonic Hall last night. There were about a hundred ladies and gentlemen present, and dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and there was a lengthy programme. The music was supplied by the Young Australian Band, and Mr. Cripps provided an excellent supper.

TRICKETT, THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.—Mr. Henry P. Abbott writes to the *Brisbane Courier*:—I have waited with some impatience to see if any native Australian would initiate a movement to enable not only the natives but all lovers of pluck, bone, and sinew through this colony to do something to show their appreciation of the great victory of Trickett over Sadler; and not only that, but of the manly course he has pursued in remaining in England to give every opportunity to better men (if they exist) to wrest his laurels from him. Such a victory should not be looked on in a narrow sectional spirit, for it will do more to show the "kind of stuff" these colonies can produce than all the lecturers sent home, whose appearance and physique, as a rule, are a distinct contradiction to their descriptions of the healthiness of the climate. I shall be happy to co-operate with any gentlemen who will send me their names, and it can be decided whether a public meeting should be called to consider the matter, or subscriptions solicited privately. I shall be very disappointed in the Queenslanders if they do not come forward handsomely on this occasion.

CAPTURE OF CERATODONS.—Mr. Staiger has received from Mr. Travis, as a presentation to the Brisbane Museum, eleven of the ceratodons, captured in the Upper Mary River. The *Queenslander* states that these interesting strangers came to hand in a large tank and in lively condition, and two of them are destined for the Australian Museum at Sydney, in accordance with a wish expressed by its curator and endorsed by Mr. Travis. The rest now inhabit one of the ponds of our own Botanical Gardens, which has been placed at their service by Mr. Hill. When taken to the gardens, these curious fish were not placed in the water but on the grass, some yards from the margin of their future pond, and with one accord set off to wriggle their way directly for the water, which they reached and disappeared in before many seconds had elapsed. These particular ceratodons are classed by Mr. Staiger as Ceratodi miolepis (small-scaled ceratodons), which are considered by Mr. Gunther, of the British Museum, to be a different species from the Ceratodon Forsteri of which our Museum already possesses a stuffed specimen. As the process of progeniture of the tribe ceratodon is at present unknown, and the scientific world is as yet ignorant as to the construction of the young fish, considerable advantage may in all likelihood be derived from the opportunities of studying their habits which will be afforded by having this lot of fish in confinement, where they can be observed in all stages, should they flourish and breed in the pond in our gardens. The full-grown ceratodon breathes by gills and one lung, but it remains to be discovered whether the young fish start in life fully developed with the same organs, or acquire the lung as they attain maturity. Mr. Staiger is in hopes that, with the advantage of having these fish in a situation so convenient for observation, it may be reserved for Queensland to furnish the scientific world with the solution of this secret.

ILLEGAL RESCUE OF SHEEP.—At Gunning, on the 2nd instant (reports the *Yass Courier*), Elizabeth Smith appeared to answer a charge of having illegally rescued about 1000 sheep from the possession of Alexander S. Gray, the sheep having been taken for the purpose of impounding. Mr. Gannon appeared for the complainant. The defendant was fined £5.

STRANGE FATALITY.—An example of extraordinary family fatality is given by the *Orana and Murray Advertiser*:—"The fatal accident which occurred last Saturday to John M'Millan, a miner at Silver Creek, is only one of the most extraordinary series of fatalities amongst relations and connections which we ever remember to have heard. The deceased was only married about nine months, and another brother, Neil M'Millan, the younger, died in the Wagga Wagga hospital about a month ago. Ralph Lee, who had only been then quite recently married to a sister of the late John M'Millan's widow, was drowned about eight months ago in Lake Kerferd, although a strong swimmer, while landing a duck he had shot. The uncle of these young men, John Hendry, was killed by a fall from his waggon two years ago, and his widow, who, although quite a young person, is again married to her third husband, lost her first husband, the late Mr. John Stewart a young man, a farmer at Tarrawingee, who died quite suddenly from heart disease within a week after their marriage.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

THE inquiry by the local Marine Board into the collision between the Southland and Waratah has concluded. Mr. Windeyer addressed the Board on behalf of the Waratah. Mr. Manning is to follow for the Southland. No decision will be given to-night.

CLARENCE HEADS.

WEDNESDAY.

The schooner Waterwitch, for Adelaide, was towed out by the Fenwick at 1.50 to-day.

CASINO.

WEDNESDAY.

The Richmond River Turf Club races were fairly attended, and the weather beautiful. Maiden Plate—Empire 1, Sir Hercules 2. Ladies' Purse—Queen Bee 1, Macaroni 2. Corinthian Stakes—Limerick 1, Cardigan 2. Hurry Scurry—No entrances.

GOULBURN.

WEDNESDAY.

The following entries have been made for the forthcoming races:—Spring Handicap: Index, Kingfisher, Southern Star, Young Australia, Saladin, Stanhope, West Australian, Victor, Panic, Wrangler.

Town Plate: Spartan, Index, Kingfisher, Kingston, Southern Star, Barb, Young Australia, Saladin, Talisman, Stanhope, West Australia, Victor, Panic, Wrangler.

GULGONG.

WEDNESDAY.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at Scully's Hotel, for the purpose of forming a co-operative company factory and flour-mill at Gulgong—3000 shares, at £1 each; 970 were taken in the room.

WAGGA WAGGA.

WEDNESDAY.

On Sunday a man named Turner or Healy was shot by the police at the Belmore Arms, Ganmain, Narrandera Road. Healy was suspected to be Turner charged with the robery of a surveyor's tent at Togumin. When the police attempted his arrest he fired on them, they returned the fire wounding him. He was brought into Wagga and died in the lockup on Monday afternoon. The inquest was commenced on Monday and adjourned till to-day. The man when dying, affirmed that he was not the man the police wanted; he stated that he did not know the police, and believed them to be bushrangers and so fired. The evidence shows that the police declared themselves, and demanded his surrender in the Queen's name in the usual way. Verdict, "killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by the police in the execution of their duty."

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

The entries for live stock at the Intercolonial Exhibition closed yesterday evening. The number exceeds all expectations. The New South Wales annexe is fast approaching completion, and the exhibits are being unpacked under the superintendence of Mr. Joubert. The Park Committee decided to day that in consequence of the large number of exhibits another annexe is to be erected similar to that of New South Wales, making it cruciform. The glass case for the exhibits of the Mining Department of New South Wales is nearly completed.

The Assembly has been engaged all the evening on the Budget debate.

SAILED.—Governor Blackall (s.), for Sydney, with 250 sheep; Blackbird (s.), for Cooktown, with two lightships in tow for Torres Straits.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The debate was continued last night principally on the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Woods spoke for two hours in his defence of his railway administration. The only Minister who spoke was the Minister for Railways. The debate is not likely to conclude before Thursday night.

The Premier made an effective speech on the want of confidence motion. He asked the Opposition to dispatch the Government at once, if they considered the present Ministry had mismanaged the affairs of the country; at the same time he strongly condemned the waste of time consequent upon discussing motions which could lead to no practical result.

In the Assembly, to-night, the Chief Secretary, when replying to a question, said the colony had been free from scab for the last eighteen months. He had asked New South Wales to allow our sheep to cross the Murray, but had received no answer to any of his communications. The Budget debate was resumed.

There is great opposition being manifested throughout the country to the proposed wheel-tax.

From a return just published it appears that the number of registered lunatics in the colony last year was 2357, or 99 increase on the previous year.

Alfred Edwin Bianche, clerk in the English and Scottish Bank, has been committed for trial for embezzlement.

The Melbourne Cricket Club has selected a design for the new grand stand and pavilion.

The inquiry into the collision between the Barrabool and the Queensland concluded this afternoon. Counsel having been heard on both sides, the Board found that the Queensland, under the circumstances, was justified in keeping her course after sighting the lights of the Barrabool; that the Barrabool should have kept her course, or slowed her engines, until the precise situation of the Queensland was ascertained; that the second officer, Mr. Charles Ainsworth, improperly ported the helm of the Barrabool, and thus caused the collision. Ainsworth will be proceeded against to-morrow, for disobedience of orders in not reporting the lights of the Queensland, and for recklessness by porting the helm of the Barrabool, and so causing the collision.

The following are the non-acceptors for the Melbourne Cup:—Kingsborough, Richmond, Haricot, Neotsfield, The Hook, Neredah, Athos, Brunswick, Lolia, Politician, Tomcat, Tom Kirk, Wongalere, Vibration, Artful Joe, Newcastle, Waxy, Duke, Gratis, Herschel, My Idea, Newminster, Big Ruby, and Scanmug.

Acceptances for the Cup will be made this afternoon.

Newminster has been very bad; he went wrong over shoeing.

A large number of sporting men leave for Sydney to-morrow.

Wheat is duller at 6s. Oats are easier; 900 bags of milling sold at 3s. 3d. Maize is easier at 3s. 9d. for sound.

A telegram from Foochow, dated August 6th, states that common teas are two taels higher; medium, one tael higher. Exchange has gone up to 4s.

LAUNCESTON.

WEDNESDAY.

The body of a girl, three years old, was found in the Tamar, recently dead. There are no marks on it. The police arrested the mother.

The Postmaster-General has reissued the fourpenny stamps, withdrawn years ago, for Brindisi and other uses.

Dr. Miller, principal medical officer, has resigned, and is going to Europe.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Assembly sat till near 11 o'clock last night, and nearly finished the fixed duty list. Tobacco is raised to 2s. The other alterations are trivial.

At the Philosphical Society, last night, Mr. Todd said that he had no reason to suppose that the cable was seriously injured, or that it has been attacked to any great extent: it was only in a few places, and in shallow water, where it had been damaged. He expressed his opinion that it would be better for the colonies to subsidize the existing line, on condition that a second cable was laid from Port Darwin to Batavia, thence to Singapore, with an independent land line, worked by English operators, through Java, and rates reduced to 6s. per word; a subsidy of £40,000 to £50,000 probably would be sufficient.

The full Court has quashed the Marine Board decision in *re* Captain Cameron, of the Lightning, on the ground that they were not authorised to deal with certificates granted by the Board of Trade.

The Assembly, in considering the tariff, refused to remove the duties from uncut timber; 1s. per 1000 on laths, and 6d. per 1000 on shingles, were added to the list.

The South Australian Carrying Co. shows a net profit for year of over £6000.

A sale of wheat has taken place at 4s. 9d.

NEW ZEALAND.

[BY CABLE.]

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

The Government have received a cablegram notifying that the balance of the Five per Cent. loan of £1,250,000 has been sold at par.

The Freights Company's boats, partly owned in Melbourne, were sold by auction yesterday. The Circe brought £1420; the Sarah Mary, £1400; and the Lizzie Guy, £970.

ARRIVED.—Otago (s.), at Hokitika; Albion (c.), at the Bluff.

SAILED.—Ringarooma (s.), from the Bluff, for Melbourne; Malay, for Newcastle.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WEDNESDAY.

MESSRS. Dal. Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report:—Fat Cattle: 1200 were yarded, principally of medium and inferior quality. Prices are 20s. to 30s. lower. 17,000 sheep were penned, chiefly merinos, from Riverina; late rates are fully maintained for best; other descriptions are easier.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report:—17,000 sheep were yarded, which realised about a shilling less. We sold about 7000, principally from Riverina, up to 17s. 6d; 1200 head of cattle were yarded; prices for inferior quality are considerably down, other sorts not so much.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report:—Fat Cattle: 1200 were brought forward, prices ruled £1 5s. per head lower, yet very satisfactory prices are still obtained. We sold 120 of Tyson's Juanbang bullocks at an average of £12 11s.; 100 of Clarke's Bald Hill bullocks, £9 2s.; 50 of Murphy's bullocks, at £14 10s.; and 70 for different owners, up to £13 15s. 17,000 sheep were penned, the market is over supplied, mostly of second quality. We sold 2100 of M'Gaw's Burraboge wethers, and 1000 of Clarke's Bald Hill wethers up to £1 7s., and 800 wethers from Western district.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report:—Fat Cattle: 1200 were yarded, chiefly of middling descriptions; a few lots from Gippsland being good and prime. There was a reduction of 20s. per head upon good and prime, and to the extent of 30s. upon all other descriptions. We quote good and prime, £12 to £16; second quality, £8 to £11; good a prime cows, £7 10s. to £10—a few up to £13. We have sold 45 head averaging £9 13s. 2d. Fat sheep: 17,173 were penned, chiefly of better quality than of late; the market for prime is unchanged, other qualities are is lower. We quote useful quality merino wethers, 13s to 14s. 6d.; second quality, 10s. to 12s.; fair quality ewes, 8s. 6d. to 10s.; good crossbreds, 18s. to 22s., some extra prime up to 33s.; second quality, 14s. to 16s. We have sold 1000 for various owners.

Messrs. J. C. Walker and Co. report that 1200 head of cattle were yarded. Prices are lower about £1. 17,000 sheep were penned. Prices lower about 1s. Best crossbred wethers made 24s.; merinos, 16s. We sold 1280 at 11s. 6d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12, Turkeys, &c.

MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Sheep.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at Corporation Yards, at 2.30, Fat Lambs.

HARRISSON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Sheep.

J. BRIDGE. At the C. and N. E. S

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	...	...	...	£705 17 2
Wine, still	...	...	...	84 16 0
——sparkling	...	...	...	12 0 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	...	...	...	51 5 0
——(in bottle)	...	...	...	1 9 3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	...	3 15 0
Cigars	...	...	...	46 0 0
Tea	...	...	...	571 12 6
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	57 12 9
Sugar, unrefined	...	...	...	30 0 0
Opium	...	...	...	47 13 9
Rice	...	...	...	3 0 0
Dried fruits	...	...	...	211 17 8
Specific duty	...	...	...	174 7 10
Pilotage	...	...	...	86 0 0
Harbour and light dues	...	...	...	18 6 0
Total	...	...	...	£2146 1 11

There was a fair amount of trade in small orders transacted to-day, and these with auction sales comprised all that was done in the Import markets. The stock of Adelaide wheat is getting smaller than usual at this time of the year, in consequence of the sparing manner in which the trade have operated in anticipation of a fall. Of late years large quantities were held here on Adelaide account, but this season the millers have chiefly drawn their supplies from Adelaide direct. Excessive quantities of oats having come in from New Zealand, prices continue low. Liquors are in moderate request at late rates. The first of this season's make of Queensland rum is to hand, and selling at 2s. 1d. Galvanized iron remains steady, with sales of leading brands at £30 to £31 10s.; pig is held for 95s. Coffee firm, about ten tons Plantation sold at late rates. Mr. Threlkeld offered at auction the cargo of Bourbon sugars ex Silver Cloud, and after disposing of a quantity under the hammer at from £23 10s. to £25 6s. per ton, quitted the remainder privately on terms withheld. A portion of the catalogue of new teas ex Bowen was also cleared at 1s. 6d. for good medium, and 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 3d. for fine congous in half-chests, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. for medium boxes, and 20s. to 22s. for fine.

Very little business was transacted in the Stock and Share market. Commercial Bank shares were easier; sales at 90, and sellers. Mercantile, fully paid, brought 6¼; National of Queensland had buyers at 5¼, sellers at 5¾. Steam and insurance shares unaltered. Gaslight in request at 15½ for old, and 10 for new; sellers of either asking 10s. more. Bulli Coal have advanced to 12⅞ buyers, 13½ sellers. Great Cobar Copper changed hands at 8s. 6d.

Mauritius advices to June 20 are to hand. Messrs. Scott and Co.'s circular of that date says that only 1500 tons of sugar remained on hand from last crop, and the bulk was in course of shipment, the Eaglewing, for Melbourne, taking the last of what had been bought for Australia. Shipments to the colonies during last season amounted to 35,036 tons, against 26,220 tons for 1874-5. The first of the new crop was not looked for before early in August. Exchange on Australia was 11 per cent. premium for 60 days' sight. There was a good stock of Australian wheat at 3½ dollars, and of Adelaide flour at 4·35 to 4½ dollars for superfine; bran was quoted at 2½ dollars; oats, 1⅞ dollars. Salt beef in moderate supply at 27 to 29 dollars for Australian or Cape. Tallow, 11 to 12 dollars. Australian coals, 10 to 11 dollars.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, held to-day, the report was adopted, and Messrs. J. B. Rundle, G. Lord, W. R Hall, and C. H. Humphrey elected directors.

The half-yearly report of the Australian Gas-light Co., presented to the general meeting held this afternoon, states that the net profits for the six months amounted to £14,680 14s., which, with a balance of £934 12s. 6d. from previous account, increased the divisible profits to £15,615 6s. 6d. A dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared, and after its payment there will be £20 15s. to credit of profit and loss.

The local produce market has not altered materially this week; maize is selling at 2s. 9d. to 3s.; oaten and lucerne hay at £6 10s. to £8; cheese, 8d. to 10d.; bacon, 8d. to 9d.; Warrnambool potatoes, £5; Tasmanian, £5 10s.; Port Macdonnell, £4 to £4 5s.

A slight increase of business was noticeable at the weekly sales of leather held to-day. There was an average supply of all descriptions, and prices ranged about the same as on last Wednesday. Sales were held by Mr Bridge, Messrs. Mort and Co., Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Maiden, Hill, and Clark, and Mr. Barker, with the following results:—Best sole realised 9d. to 10d.; medium, 8d. to 8¾d.; damaged, and inferior, 4½d. to 7d.; harness, 11d. to 14½d.; kip, 10d. to 18d.; yearling, 12d. to 17d.; cow tweed, 16d. to 1s. 10d.; yearling ditto, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.; calf, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 10½d.; kangaroo, 15½d. to 4s 3d.; bag, 11s. 2d. to 15s.; bridle, 8s. 9d. to 13s. 9d.; strap, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; basils, 6s. 3d. to 12s.

De Beer's Melbourne monthly shipping and freight report of the 7th instant is as follows:—

The inactivity which prevailed at date of our issue of 12th July has continued unabated, though it will be borne in mind that this is the dullest season of the year for shipments to the United Kingdom, and whatever comes forward is in such small parcels as to materially delay the dispatch of vessels on the home loading berth. The departures for London during the mail month just elapsed comprise the Agamemnon, 1431; Queen, 1042; W. C. Russell, 1248; and Anyone 1360; leaving our loading berth for London occupied by the following six ships, with a gross tonnage of 7589 tons register:—Renown, 1293; The Lord Warden, 1237; Lincolnshire, 1045; Sir Walter Raleigh, 1493; Norna, 1246; and Shannon, 1327; more than ample for all present requirements. Owing to the long protracted drought, the prospects for the incoming season's clip are not very assuring as to quantity, and may possibly detract from quality It is to be hoped that the long-delayed rains which are now falling in the pastoral districts will arrest the heavy mortality amongst the flocks of late so much complained of. The agricultural districts have likewise been suffering from the same cause, and it was feared that the whole of the crops would have been destroyed from want of rain. Should the improvement in rates to hand from Calcutta and San Francisco be maintained, we do not look for any reduction in our rates upon last season's quotations; but, on the contrary, should such lead to the withdrawal of any considerable amount of tonnage hence, will tend to improve them. The arrivals during the month have been numerous including many of our regular traders, which have commenced to discharge slowly, with a view to being laid on the berth for the first wools of the approaching new season. We again, as in former issues, advocate a reduction of the fractional quotations in wool rates, and consider same should, for the interest of all concerned, be either in thirty-seconds ths, or at the very most sixteenths of a penny, in lieu of the eighths now in use. At the same time we are opposed to quotations at per ton weight, as being contrary to universal usage. The rates for London remain without change, as follows:—Wool, ¼d per lb. for greasy and scoured all round, and ½ per lb. for undumped; tallow, 35s to 40s; leather, 45s; flour, 32s 6d; wheat, 30s; bark ground 85s, chopped 45s; tin, 70s; copper, 10s; ores, 10s, all per ton of 20 cwt.; and preserved meats, 40s per ton of 40 cubic feet. For shipment of breadstuffs from South Australian ports to the United Kingdom there are no engagements to report, and rates remain unaltered For India the following vessels have left with horses:—The Ellora, 1727, with 255; Udston, 1695, with 171; and Airlee, 1500 with 302, all for Calcutta; whilst the Loch Rannoch, 1185, took 173 for Madras and Calcutta. For Mauritius the James Service, 441, has left with 76 horses; and the E. J. Spence, 519, has sailed with sulphate of ammonia and bone dust; while the Aline, 300, is now on the berth loading. The engagements during the month are as follows:—The British ship Udston, 1695, hence to Calcutta with 170 horses, at 100 rupees per head for all landed alive, the ship finding fittings and water; Swedish barque Rides, 348, to load at Adelaide for Algoa Bay; French barque Master, 444, to load at Burrard's Inlet; British Columbia for Melbourne, and British barque East Lothian, 348, to load guano at the Lacepede Islands, North-West Australia, for Mauritius, and after discharging there, to return to same islands for a second cargo of guano for this port—all on terms which have been withheld. The rates from Newcastle (N. S. W.) are nominal, as follow:—Rongkong, 16s; Shanghai, 20s; Singapore, 15s; Java, 13s. Cable communication being still interrupted continues to have a depressing effect on freighting business. Intercolonial rates continue depressed, and are quoted nominal at 16s 6d to Hob-on's Bay. The sales during the month embrace—The colonial-owned barque Lillie, 467, built in Yarmouth (U. S.) in 1691, at £7300; the British steamer Cheviot, 998, built in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1870, and classed in Liverpool Lloyds' for 18 years, £18,000; and the wreck of the British ship Gellwood, lying in Elwell Bay, £345.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Monday reports:—In the import market business during the forenoon was not characterised by any particular inquiry, and sales in no instance went beyond supplying trade requirements. In breadstuffs we note ordinary routine sales of flour at £12 10s, but there is little or nothing doing in wheat, owing to the paucity of supplies; quotations are firm at 4s 6d to 4s 10d, at which buyers are willing to operate, though to a moderate extent only, as it is impossible yet to say how the Adelaide market may be affected by late advice from England, and a slight reduction is only required there to enable supplies to be brought from that quarter. No fresh business is reported in oats; quotations are firmly maintained at 4s to 4s 2d for common to good feeding, and up to 4s 4d is obtained for milling. Maize is still declining; sales to-day have been effected as low as 3s 10d. Sugars present a much firmer tone, in consequence of the rise in Java and London, advised by telegraph, and made public this morning. Holders of Mauritius here advanced their price this morning 20s per ton. Small sales were made at the improvement, and inquiries for large parcels are also reported. Sales of new teas continue to be reported. Brandies are quiet, and there is little special to refer to. Several London telegrams received in the city report an advance in price in that market. Exchanges on London is unaltered. The banks' selling rate for 60 days' sight drafts is 1 per cent. premium, and the buying rate is ½ per cent. discount.

MINING REPORTS.

THE Adjourned half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Val-de-Flayd Coal Mining Company was held on Monday at the company's office, Bank-chambers, when the directors' report and balance-sheet was read and adopted. The retiring directors, Messrs. T. S. Hutchinson and F. W. Powell, were re-elected without opposition.

Past mine Co. M. Co.—The mining manager reports under date August 15 as follows:—"The crosscut to the west at the 238-feet level has been extended 6 feet during the week, making total length to date 644 feet; no fresh veins cut during the week; driving in a hard bar most of the week but have got into slate country again. Stoping to west Paxton's and Middle veins at the 140-feet level, 10 tons quartz and 5 tons leader stuff raised, back-stoping on Paxton's veins at the 100-feet level from south going north, 2 tons raised; back-stoping on middle workings at the 188-feet level, 1 ton raised; underhand-stoping on east veins at the 270-feet level, 8 tons raised and back stoping from south going north on "star of Peace vein, at the 200-feet level, 2 tons raised; a one at grass, 21 tons."

Will and G. M. Co.—The mining manager sends the following report for fortnight ending 5th instant:—"410-feet level: In the south stopes the average thickness of the lode is 15 inches; the quality has not been quite so good lately, but there are now indications of its improving again. 360-feet level: No work has been done in the north drive, the lode having pinched small, which induced me to put the mine in the stopes for a short time where the lode averages 12 inches in thickness and shows gold in the stone. 68 tons stone have been raised for the fortnight."

North Williams G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports for fortnight ending 7th instant:—"420-feet level: Stone and rise at this level are working a large lode which shows coarse gold in some of the stone; as we get up higher the lode decreases in width, and contains more gold, but not such a quantity of mundic as the main lode. North drive has been extended 12 feet; the channel is getting a little smaller just now, but when it widens again we may look for a lode coming in. 500-feet level: South stopes, the lode here keeps up its average width of 15 inches, and is of good quality. The Granite Horse is cutting out, and the channel getting wider, with more slate coming in. 575-feet level: South drive is in 24 feet from shaft, showing a lode 6 inches wide. A stope has been commenced at the back of this drive; lode getting stronger as we go upwards. In the north drive the lode averages 7 inches in width, is more defined, and is a permanent character, and carries a fair quantity of a gold and pyrites. 150 tons stone have been raised for the fortnight."

Brown's Creek G. M. Co.—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office yesterday, when the report and balance-sheet were adopted. It was resolved to raise the further capital required by means of a call, from such shareholders as were willing to make same, such loan to bear a high rate of interest, namely—20 per cent. per annum, with a preferential claim. The sum of £1800 was at once subscribed.

BRISBANE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[R. D. MORERAD AND CO.]

STATIONS.—The demand for good Western stations continues, and first-class Western cattle runs, not too heavily stocked, are much sought after. For such properties good prices can be obtained from recent news from London, advising a heavy fall in wool, has had the effect of making buyers of sheep stations cautious. At the same time, the result is not so injurious as might have been expected. It is generally believed that the fall is only temporary, and, besides, the owners of really first-class properties prefer hoarding them to making much reduction in price.

Cattle.—Store bullocks of fattening ages are much inquired for chiefly to supply southern wants; but the state of the country and the roads in certain parts of the colony has prevented several intending buyers from operating for the present. We anticipate, however, that considerable business will be done in this class of stock during next spring. There are also some inquiries for breeding and mixed cattle. Fat cattle are in fair demand, and we expect they will fully maintain their price for some months to come. At the same time this market (not at present is rather full, and we would advise owners not to send their fats forward for a few weeks until buyers have cleared off some of the surplus.

Sheep.—The Sydney market being quite bare of fat sheep, some buyers from there have been purchasing pretty freely in this colony, and have cleared the stations on the Darling Downs of nearly all their sheep, so that we expect we will rule very high for some time. As to store sheep, but little has been done in these for some time past, and the recent fall in wool has tended to further depress the market.

We quote fat cattle at from £5 10s to £6 10s for cows, and from £6 10s to £7 10s for bullocks. For extra prime a slight advance on quotations can be obtained. Store cattle: Bullocks, three to five years, from £4 10s to £5 10s on the station, and from £5 10s to £6 10s if delivered south. Much depends on quality and the point of delivery. Mixed cattle on the station, six months up, £3 5s to £3 10s; and breeding cattle, also delivered on the station, two to six years, from £4 to £4 5s. Sheep: Fat wethers in the wool, from 9s 6d to 12s; store wethers from 6s 6d to 8s.

Sales.—Since our last report we have sold the following:—On account of Messrs. Kume Brothers, the Northampton Downs station on the Barcoo River, Mitchell District, with 47,000 sheep, at 24s each, to Sir Francis Murphy and Sons. The delivery of this fine property has been satisfactorily completed. On account of Messrs. Rourke and Munro, of Dotswood, 800 mixed cattle at £3 15s per head, S. G. Watson, Esq., purchaser. On account of Messrs. M'Lord and Knox, of Canal Creek, 100 bullocks and 40 cows bullocks at £8 and cows at £6 per head, Messrs. Sparkes and Blane, purchasers; for Mr. J. Swanson, of Yabber, 50 head of cattle, bullocks from £6 10s to £7 15s; cows at £5 10s, and on account of Messrs. Menzies, Douglas, and Co., of Eurella (in conjunction with Mr. J. Macfarlane), 600 wethers to Mr. W. Pattison, of Rockhampton, at a satisfactory rate.—August 7.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET CORPS.—The fourth competition for the Sargood trophy took place on Saturday, the 5th instant, at the Volunteer Rifle Range, Paddington. Conditions as before, viz., 10 shots each, with smooth-bore carbines, at 100 yards. Eleven schools competed; the representatives from Liverpool winning by 5 points, with the very good score of 110; Windsor second, with 105; and Fort-street third, with 104 points. The trophy has now been won as follows:—First competition, Parramatta Public School; second and third, Fort-street; and fourth, Liverpool. It has to be won three times. We notice with pleasure a great improvement in the average as compared with the previous competitions. Captain Strong was in charge. The following are the scores of the various teams:—

LIVERPOOL.		WINDSOR.	
Sergeant Donnan	21	Cadet Berkleman	25
Cadet Whittaker	23	Freeman	24
Bent	23	Wood	23
Corporal Donnan	21	Hall	21
Cadet Hatfield	19	Atkins	13
	110		105
FORT-STREET.		ALL SAINTS', PARRAMATTA.	
Cadet Doran	25	Sergeant Auchterlonie	24
Sergeant-major Grey	23	Corporal Lennon	22
Q.-M.-sergeant Bronsden	19	Cadet Mather	20
Cadet Bradley	19	Sergeant Mather	20
May	17	Cadet J. Tunks	11
	104		97
PUBLIC SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.		ST. JOHN'S, PARRAMATTA.	
Cadet Gill	25	Cadet Burgess	22
Somerville	21	Lever	19
Peters	18	Campbell	18
F. Tunks	18	R. M'Donald	17
Fraser	14	Wickham	16
	96		92
PADDINGTON.		BURWOOD.	
Sergeant Hezlet	22	Cadet Haigh	23
Corporal Powell	19	Col.-sergeant Patterson	15
Sergeant Shaw	18	Cadet Eayland	13
Corporal Richardson	16	Corporal Truscott	18
Col.-sergeant Richardson	16	Hall	7
	91		90
ST. PAUL'S, REDFERN.		ST. JOHN'S, DARLINGHURST.	
Cadet P. Higgs	21	Sergeant Jennings	25
Slade	21	Cadet Merrick	19
Tompkins	19	Hirst	16
Handell	18	Lapham	10
J. Higgs	4	Scott	8
	81		78
CLEVELAND-STREET.			
Sergeant Brindley	22	Cadet Arne	14
Cadet Macintosh	17	Philpot	7
Sergeant Sendall	17		
	79		

ROUND THE WORLD.—Several newspapers, including the *New York Herald*, *Harper's Weekly*, and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, have organised an expedition for the purpose of encompassing the earth in eighty days. The *London Times* has joined the enterprise, and will send Dr. Russell, and an artist connected with the *Illustrated News* will also accompany the expedition. The expedition (says *Galignani's Messenger*) will leave New York about June 1, in a special train for San Francisco, which is advertised to go through to that city in eighty hours. This fast train will travel to Chicago over the Pennsylvania line, whence it will go forward to Omaha by special engines under the direction of Mr. Stennett. The excursionists will remain in Chicago no longer than is necessary to transfer the train to the track of the North Western Road. At San Francisco the newspaper party will take a steamer to Yokohama, and thence proceed to Calcutta, Cairo, and through the Mediterranean to France. They will proceed to Queenstown and embark for New York.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER QUEENSLAND.

(*From the Argus of Monday.*)

A MEETING of the members of the Steam Navigation Board was held on Saturday, at the Custom-house, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the collision between the steamer Barrabool and the steamer Queensland on the Thursday morning, about fifteen miles from Wilson's Promontory. The members of the Board present were—Captain Payne (in the chair), Captain Fullarton, Captain Devlin, and Mr. Freeve. Captain Craig of the Queensland, was present, and was accompanied by Mr. Reginald Bright, one of the agents for the steamer. Captain Pain, of the Barrabool, was also present, accompanied by the owner, Captain W. H. Smith. Dr. Dobson watched the case on behalf of Captain Craig, while Mr. Purves appeared on behalf of Captain Payne. The first witness examined was—

Louis Reginald Northey, who, being sworn, said: I was fourth officer of the Queensland; we left Robe's Bay on Wednesday, about 2 o'clock; I was on duty from 4 to 8 o'clock that evening, and also came on duty with the chief officer at 4 a.m. on Thursday; I went to the lee side of the bridge as soon as I went on deck; at that time I saw the Wilson's Promontory light abeam astern; the weather was rather misty, but fine; it was cloudy overhead, and the stars were only visible in some places; the horizon was not very distinct; I should think a ship's light could be seen four or five miles off; the compass course was N.E., I believe, but I am not quite sure; there were two compasses on the bridge, but I do not recollect looking at them that morning as I was not in charge of the deck; I was on the bridge looking out until I was required to take charge of the cross washing decks; that was my duty in the morning; there was nothing in sight out Wilson's Promontory light; when I went on the bridge I saw Mr. Patterson, the chief officer, on the weather side; the wind was a little on the port bow; we had no sail set; at half-past 4 the captain told me not to call him at 5 o'clock as usual, but at half-past 6, giving as his reason that he had been up all night; about twenty minutes to 5 I went to the weather side of the bridge, and spoke to the chief officer about the weather; I also told him the captain's order not to be called at his usual time; I then went down on the main deck to tell the steward not to take coffee to the captain at the usual time; about ten minutes afterwards I came aft on the main deck, and spoke a few words to the boatswain; seeing the officers' servant taking the coffee to the bridge, I went up myself, and had only got as to the lower bridge when I saw the chief officer rushing to the tel graph; that made me look over the side, and I saw the red, and three lights of a steamer a little before the funnel on the starboard side; I should think she was then about 20 or 25 yards off; previous to this I had not heard any lights reported; the noise of the engines would have prevented me hearing when I was below; I did not visit the lookout during my watch, but I sent a man on the forecastle; when the watch is relieved it is the duty of the lookout men to report themselves to the officer in charge of the watch; I do not know whether the man reported himself that morning; I saw the man on the forecastle walking about; the lookout man also calls out when he strikes the bell every half-hour; I cannot call to my recollection whether the look-out man cried out that morning; he may have done so, but we are so used to it that I may have overlooked it; it was a Chinaman on duty that morning; the wheelhouse is underneath the bridge; it was the custom on board the Queensland to have only one look-out man; I was on deck about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after I came from the closet before I saw the chief officer rush to the telegraph; I had no conversation with the chief officer after I left the bridge; the servant did not get on the bridge with the coffee before the collision took place. I did not see the chief officer from the time I left the bridge, at a quarter to 5, until I saw him ringing the telegraph; there were two quartermasters in that watch. One was at the wheel, and the other, I believe, was getting his coffee; I did not hear the chief officer give any orders; the Queensland was going between ten and eleven knots; orders for the engine-room were communicated by means of the telegraph from the bridge, but any orders for the helmsman were given verbally, by just leaning over the bridge; no alteration was made in the steamer's course; when I saw the approaching steamer she had all square sail set, and all her lights were plainly visible; in about a minute she struck us, and I went down to the alley way on the starboard side, where the officers' cabins were, but the cabins were quite smashed up by the collision; I next went and got all the life-buoys out on the poop, in case they might be required for use; I then hailed the Barrabool, and somebody replied to me, asking "What is the matter?" I answered by saying, "We are sinking;" I then went to the starboard after boat—the captain's gig—and with the assistance of the quartermaster and some of the crew, commenced getting her clear for lowering. All the boats on the ship were hanging on the davits, but were swung inboard, and were resting in the "chocks;" after some difficulty I got the boat over the side; the difficulty was caused by the awning ridge rope being rove through the awning stanchions; I had to get an axe to cut the wire "seizings" of the ridge rope. All the necessary gear was in the boat; when I got the boat in the water some of the passengers got into her, and I proceeded to the Barrabool and asked for volunteers to come to our assistance; I did all this on my own responsibility; I did not receive any orders on the subject; I cannot say how many men there were in my boat; when I reached the Barrabool one man got into my boat, and I was about two-thirds of my way back when the Queensland went down stern first; I hailed to know if there was any one floating about among the wreckage and was answered by one of the quartermasters, named M'Bain, who was in charge of one of the boats, in consequence of the second mate having been injured; he told me that all the crew were safe in the boats; I believe been about seven years at sea, and have a second mate's certificate; I did not go into the chart-room, and therefore cannot give any particulars as to the ship's position at the time of the occurrence; there were no lights visible when I left the bridge at a quarter to 5 o'clock, and assuming that the Barrabool was going at the same speed as the Queensland the vessels would have been twelve or fourteen miles apart at that time; I am unable to say whether the Barrabool's yards were braced up when she struck us, nor can I say whether her sails were full or aback; the lamptrimmer was always called up at midnight to trim the lamps; from that time they did not require any more looking after; I can swear that all three lights were burning brightly; I did not see the lights, but I am sure of them; it was almost a matter of impossibility for the lamps to go out, as they were of the newest construction; I am certain the look-out man was awake, but I did not hear him report sighting a ship's light; I did not hear any calling out, or any commotion on deck after I left the bridge; the only conversation I had with the chief officer that morning was a few words about the weather; the compasses were recently corrected in Sydney, and there was a deviation card hanging up in the chart-room; it is not my duty to visit the lookout man, or to see that the lights are burning all right; unless I am specially required by the chief officer, I have no thing to do from the time I go on deck at 4 a.m. until the crew commence washing decks; I had my station when the ship was leaving port; I do not know whether there was any station bill in the ship, nor do I know whether the crew were told off to any boats, nor whether they had any fire stations; I am not aware that such was the case.

To Dr Dobson.—The officer in charge of the deck could see whether the lamps were alight; he was not allowed to leave the bridge unless he was relieved; the bell was struck every half hour by the quartermaster, and was repeated by the lookout man forward, who also cried out in his own language.

To Captain Payne.—In addition to the lookout man forward, there was another man on the lower bridge near the wheel-house to report the report of the lookout man to the officer in charge; the man on the lookout usually ran aft to report anything to the man who stood at the door of the wheel-house, and he repeated the fact to the officer on duty.

To Mr. Purves: I was on the lower bridge when the collision occurred, but I cannot say whether the look-out man ran aft that morning; I did not see him do so; I could not see the upper bridge from where I was talking to the boiler-maker; when I was on the upper bridge I could distinctly see the look-out man walking about the forecastle; I did not relieve the chief officer that morning, nor was he off the bridge to my knowledge; the wind was about north or N.N.E., and the smoke from the funnel was going over our starboard quarter; I am certain I saw the loom of our lights that morning; when the collision was inevitable I did not hear any order given, or any calling out; I did not hear the look-out man call out; I only saw the chief officer rushing to the telegraph; which was a little on the starboard side of the centre of the bridge; I did not see the look-out man when I was on the lower bridge, but I distinctly saw him when I was on the upper bridge.

To Captain Payne: When I went on deck at 4 o'clock Wilson's Promontory light was a little on the port quarter; at the time I left the bridge, at a quarter to 5, the light was on the same bearing; the captain on that morning slept in the chart-room; it is a large room, and any person who wanted to look at the charts could do so without disturbing him; he usually slept in his own cabin, which was aft on the poop.

To Captain Fullarton: I remember seeing the Seal Rocks that morning, but I cannot say how they bore; this was when I first went on deck.

To Dr. Dobson: I do not know whether the patent log was set that morning.

The next witness to be examined was the Chinaman who was on the look-out at the time of the collision. Mr. Kong Meng was in attendance to act as interpreter, and a difficulty arose as to how the man should be sworn. He was unable to speak English and after some conversation had taken place between him and Kong Meng, the latter stated that he would be sworn on the Bible. He would tell the truth in the matter, but he did not know anything about being sworn, as he had never been in a police court or before a magistrate.

Captain Payne: Ask him what is his belief. Tell him if he does not tell the truth he is liable to a heavy punishment in our courts.

Mr. Kong Meng: He says he believes in God, and knows that he can be punished if he does not tell the truth; he will be sworn on this book (the Bible).

After some consideration it was decided that his statement should be taken without his being sworn, as it was not known whether any oath would be binding on his conscience. His evidence was then taken as follows, Mr. Kong Meng acting as interpreter:—

Ah Hoy said he was keeping watch on the forecastle on the morning of the collision; it was his duty every morning at half-past 4 to go on watch; he was not told to do anything particular that morning, but knew that it was his duty to keep a good look-out, and report any lights or ships to the quarter-master and officer of the watch; he saw a light that morning, and reported it to the chief officer; the light was on the starboard bow; he saw the bright masthead light and a green light; the chief officer was on the bridge, and he went aft and reported the lights to the quarter-master; when he got back to his station on the forecastle, he saw the ship's three lights quite close; he saw both the green and bright lights at the same instant; in reporting the lights, he said, "One ship come back;" he saw the chief officer on the bridge when he went aft, and he heard the quarter-master report the lights to him; he also saw him take his glass, and look at the lights; the witness did not see the red light until he went back to his station on the forecastle; the Barrabool had her sails set; he only saw this when she got close; there was nobody else on the forecastle with him; he struck two bells at 5 o'clock that morning; this was when he returned from reporting the lights to the quartermaster; it was not very long after he saw the three lights before the collision took place; it was almost immediately.

To Mr. Purves: Had been at sea about three years; he relieved a Malay on the look-out at half-past 4 o'clock; no officer visited the forecastle while he was on the look-out.

At this stage the witness suddenly squatted himself down on the floor, and Kong Meng explained that he was tired

Mr. Purves: There is no doubt that this is just the way he was keeping his look-out on the morning of the collision.

Captain Craig: The man is tired, for he has been about the streets all night.

Mr. Purves: You ought to have kept him out of the streets.

Captain Craig: I was unable to do anything in the matter; very few people would take him in.

The witness then proceeded to say that he could see the chief officer on the bridge, and if he had called out he could have heard him.

To Captain Payne: The lights of the Queensland were burning brightly that morning; he never saw the lights go out on any occasion, but if such a thing occurred, and he was on the look-out, he would call another Chinaman, whose duty it was to trim them; he would also report it to the chief officer.

To Mr. Purves: Always walked about when on the look-out; he never sat down; when the lights were reported to the chief officer he did not hear any orders given, as he at once went back to the forecastle.

James Mc Bain said: I was a quartermaster on board the Queensland; on the morning of the collision I went to the wheel at 4 o'clock; Wilson, another quartermaster, relieved me at 5 o'clock to get my coffee, and I went back at twelve minutes past 5; I was steering N.E. by N. ¼ N.; the morning was fine and clear; it was a grey morning; I saw some islands on our port quarter when I went to the wheel, and there was also a bright light there; I believe there were some islands on our starboard side; there were none that I know of on the port side; nothing occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock; I saw Mr. Patterson, the chief officer, on the bridge, and believe that Mr. Northey, the fourth officer, passed the door of the wheelhouse a little before 5 o'clock; that, however, I am not quite certain; when I was relieved by Wilson I gave him the same course as I had been steering, and I received the same course from him when I went back again; the chief officer never altered the course; soon after I went back to the wheel a Chinaman came aft and said there was a ship coming; he did not call out very loud; I have been in the ship since she left England, and it has always been the rule for the man on the look-out to sing out when he saw a light, and then come aft and report it to another native who was on the lower bridge, who then informed the officer on duty; as soon as I heard the man say there was a ship coming I called out to the chief officer, "There is a ship somewhere ahead;" he answered me directly, saying "All right;" from where I was steering I could see all round, as there were glass windows to the wheelhouse; the glasses were clean and clear that morning, as there was no fog to make them dim; I saw a bright light about two points on our starboard bow, and took it for a star until it was reported by the look-out man. It came steadily along, but I could not see any side lights, because the ship's bows were very high out of the water; when the light appeared to be getting very close I strained myself and looked over the side, and then saw the two side lights suddenly flash upon me all at once; this was only a very short time before the collision took place; I saw the white light, which I took for a star, as soon as I got back to the wheel after getting my coffee; it was twenty-seven minutes past 5 when the collision occurred; I know the time because there was a clock in the wheelhouse right in front of me; I should say it was sixteen or seventeen minutes past 5 when the lookout man reported the light; I did not see any side-lights until I saw them all at once. (The witness here, by means of models, explained how the collision took place.) I believe the collision was caused by the Barrabool porting her helm; that is my idea from suddenly seeing the three lights all at once; the Barrabool did not strike us exactly stem on, but rather with her starboard bow; the chief officer did not have any conversation with me about the lights when I called out to him, and he never gave me any orders about altering the course; I can swear that we kept steadily on in the same course until she ran slap into us; I heard the "click" of the telegraph from the bridge; this was when I first saw the three lights; I cannot say whether the engines were stopped, as the shock of the collision was so great; I cannot say exactly whether there was a native seaman on the lower bridge, near the wheel-house; I distinctly saw the chief officer on the bridge walking backwards and forwards; sometimes in heavy weather there are pieces of canvas put up at the ends of the bridge as a shelter, but I cannot say whether they were there on that morning; they were square pieces of canvas, about 4 feet high, and could easily be seen over; I had a full view of the chief officer on the bridge; I saw him using his glasses, but cannot say how long he was looking through them; there were only the binnacle lamps in the wheel-house, but they could not be seen outside; I never altered the helm at all, but kept the same course as was originally given to me; I cannot say how the wind was, as I was inside the wheel-house; from the time I saw the bright light after I went back to the wheel until it was reported by the look-out man, a few minutes must have elapsed; I believe the captain was on deck all night; I was told that he was; I did not notice any alteration in the bearing of the light on the port quarter.

To Captain Fullarton: I cannot say what was the true magnetic course. The compass course was N.E. by N. ¼ north.

To Mr. Purves: I was on the port side of the wheel when I was steering, and looked out of the port door of the wheelhouse when I called out to the chief officer. He was then on the port side of the bridge.

Charles Wilson said: I was a quarter-master on board the Queensland, and remember the morning of the collision; it was my watch on deck at the time; I was on the starboard side of the lower bridge; I was not supposed to be looking out, but I was doing so; at 5 o'clock I relieved M'Bain at the wheel, as he had gone aft to get his coffee, and he gave me the course N.E. by N. ¼ north; there were two binnacle compasses in the wheelhouse, and I was steering by the port one; I saw a bright light about two points on the starboard bow soon after I went to the wheel; M'Bain relieved me again about eight minutes past 5 and I then went over to the starboard side of the lower bridge, and saw the green or starboard light of a steamer; I saw the bright and green lights for about a minute, and then I saw the three lights all at once; this was three or four minutes before the collision took place; the look-out man had previously come aft and reported the light, but the chief officer did not alter the ship's course; directly after I saw the three lights, I heard the telegraph at work; I am perfectly certain that I only saw the green and bright lights at first, but suddenly I saw three lights at once; I went over to the wheel in case M'Bain should want a "heave up" with it suddenly, but the chief officer did not alter the course; all the lights were burning brightly; I do not think that the smoke of the Barrabool obscured her lights; we were going about eleven knots an hour.

To Captain Fullarton: I saw the light before the Chinaman reported it, and I believe the chief officer did as I saw him looking through his glasses; the Chinaman reported it about five minutes after; he reported it about the same time as I was relieved from the wheel.

To Mr. Freyer: I did not report the light to the chief officer when I first saw it, as I believed he also saw it.

To Dr. Dobson: I did not notice if there was one of the native crew on the lower bridge at the time.

To Mr. Purves: When I went to give M'Bean a hand at the wheel if he should want assistance. I went to the starboard side of the wheel, as he was at the port side; I should think it was about a quarter-past 5 o'clock when the lookout man reported the light, and I should think it was about 20 or 25 minutes past when the collision took place; when I saw the steamer's three lights I could see her hull, but I could not tell what her rig was; her sails were set, and were "drawing." I think; her yards were about square; I could not say how far she was off.

To Captain Payne: Captain Craig came on deck directly the collision occurred; I did not hear the chief officer say that he saw the green light, but I thought he did.

Ah Yang, examined through the interpreter, said he was on the lower bridge when the look-out man came aft to report the light, but he did not himself see the light.

The inquiry was then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Captain Payne stating that an endeavour would be made to finish the investigation, if possible, at that sitting.

WOOLLENS, Clothing, Manchester Goods, Fancy Soaps, &c. In original packages.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to draw the attention of warehousemen, clothiers, woollen-drapers, drapers, &c., and fancy warehousemen, to their important sale of several invoices of the above, in whole packages, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE beg to draw attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's remarkable sale of the whole of the household furniture and effects, the property of John Hoskins, Esq., at their new Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, this day, commencing at 11 a.m. Those who are more particularly interested in the sale of the carriages, are reminded that they will be passed under the hammer at 2 p.m. An early inspection is invited before commencement of sale. Descriptive catalogues are procurable on application at the Rooms.—ADV

THE ACID TREATMENT.—Mr. Joseph Redford, of Kiama, writes under date 8th August, 1876,—"I have had a very extraordinary instance of cure by the Acid Treatment in this neighbourhood. A man named Potter, struck down by paralysis and unable to move his limbs, or even his eyes, was, in a few weeks, brought round by it, so that he could walk and converse as sensibly as ever he did; he is so far recovered as to take a journey to Queensland with his brother, and although suffering in his arm and side a little, they have great hopes, by continuing the use of the Acid, that he will soon be quite well." Wholesale, 120, Sussex-street. Retail, Soul, 221, Pitt-street; Rose, 370, George-street; Abbott, Oxford-street. Duly authorised agents are in almost every district of the colony. To prevent any imposition, always buy of them.—ADV.

PARLIAMENTARY MISSTATEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I submit that Mr. Fitzpatrick ought

AMERICAN NOTES.

XIV.

PHILADELPHIA, the quiet steady-going old home of the Quakers, has been brought into prominence by the Centennial celebration of American Independence, and for the present it possesses an interest to the rest of the civilised world to which few other places can lay claim. It is second only to New York in the number of its inhabitants and commercial importance in the United States; but in extent and the number of its dwellings, it is the first city of the Republic. The people themselves seem to take a pride in describing Philadelphia as a "city of homes," and the phrase brings into prominence one of the best characteristics which distinguish the place. I think it probable that there is less of ostentation and more of the solid virtues which are associated with family life here than in most other cities of the Union. No want of hospitality can be charged against the people of Philadelphia, but at the same time society here has the reputation of being more cultured and exclusive than in many other places, such as Chicago, for instance, which in the lifetime of even a young man has grown from nothing into the possession of enormous wealth and power.

There are many handsome buildings in Philadelphia, but for the most part they occur in very narrow thoroughfares, or are separated from each other by wide intervals, and they do not make so striking an impression upon the mind of a stranger as the almost uniformly massive buildings to be found in Chicago or New York. One of the principal business thoroughfares, Chestnut-street, is not wider than Pitt-street, between King and Market streets, and the character of the business is somewhat similar. A further comparison may be instituted, for the class who "do the block" in Sydney are brilliantly represented by promenaders on sunny afternoons in portions of Chestnut-street. All the streets of Philadelphia, with the exception of Broad and Market and perhaps one or two others, are inconveniently narrow; but they are well paved, and the street cars facilitate traffic. Transportation by omnibuses would often lead to a jam, and prove impracticable.

There are people here from all parts of the world, and in some portions of the city you may hear the language of the French and Germans almost as often as that of the English. A month or two ago the peculiar costumes of foreigners sometimes gave a picturesque appearance to the streets; but young America seems to have stared the strangers out of countenance, for the Turks are about the only people who have not gone into broadcloth. The Japanese affected European costumes from the first, and precious little prigs they look in it, but their neighbours, the Chinese, who have been forced to follow suit, appear supremely uncomfortable. The American people cannot be charged with any want of self-respect, so far as dress may be supposed to betoken the possession of that quality; but the heaviest swells whom I have met in Broadway, or anywhere else, are the "coloured gentlemen." It is worth a day's journey to see the "niggers" turn out in Sixth Avenue, New York, on a Sunday afternoon; but one unaccustomed to the sight should pray for grace to "laugh moderately" at the dazzling exhibitions of foppery, got up regardless of expense, by scores of young Africans, each of whom, no doubt, considers himself to be the leader of the fashion. The darkies, and venerable Quaker ladies—many of whose faces are wonderfully expressive of cheerfulness and benignity, although hid rather far back in antique coal-scuttle bonnets of drab silk—are almost the only people who treat you to any variety of costume in Philadelphia. Many of the ladies' toilettes strike me as rather too elaborate for comfort; but I fear to say anything about them lest by this time "the lunatic fringe," and the latest extravagances of French modistes, should also have become the rage in Sydney.

The streets of Philadelphia, excepting those which are exclusively devoted to business, have trees planted along the edges of the footpaths, and anyone who has not lived in a city whose streets are planted with trees can form but a faint idea of the pleasure and refreshment which these long avenues of green leaves—so full of rich and tender beauty—give to those who pass along the streets. People who live in Australian towns—I ought rather to say in New South Wales towns, for tree-planting is pretty general throughout Victoria—do not know how much they lose in comfort and health by the absence of the leafy shelter which deciduous trees would give during the hot summer months. Philadelphia, as far as appearances go, has, during the last month of spring weather, been transformed into a city of wonderful beauty, and many of her thoroughfares now look so serene, so delightfully shady and cool on sultry afternoons, as to inspire one with courage to face the fierce heat which is promised during July and August. The trees grown here mostly consist of the horse chestnut, poplars, and maples. They are exceedingly pretty; but the plane tree, under which the villagers of southern Europe work and gossip, would be better adapted for street planting in Australia, and would be still more handsome.

Another peculiarity of Philadelphian, I might almost with equal truth say American, streets is that they are nearly all traversed by horse railroads. Many of the streets are only wide enough for one track, but streets of corresponding width to those of Sydney mostly have two. As the city is laid out at right-angles, the tramway system is well adapted to facilitate travel from one point to another. The distances run are great, and the loads carried by a pair of horses are enormous. "Human nature and cab drivers," especially the latter, are the same the world over, and I have not yet seen a Sydney 'bus boy or a Philadelphia conductor who knew when his vehicle was full. There is sitting room in the "cars" for about twenty, but on some of the lines the loads drawn by two horses more frequently average sixty and seventy, the extra number finding standing room on the platforms and between the seats inside. There can be no comparison in point of comfort and safety between the American tramroads and the Sydney omnibuses. Many of the latter I regard as dangerous and barbarous in the extreme. Here everybody rides; and as there are no hansoms, the street car is more generally patronised than the omnibuses are with you. Smoking is strictly prevented, but no regulation can affect the chewers. A few mornings ago I stepped on to a car in which the jaws of nearly every passenger were in full work, and it seemed as though the mechanics, clerks, and shopmen were continuing their breakfast. The oddness of so unique and so exceptional a collection of solemn ruminants struck me as supremely ridiculous and almost overcame the sickening sense which the disgusting habit is apt to create in those who have not acquired a relish for the "quid," or more correctly the "plug." At the Custom-house you are told to use the spittoons, but the railroad companies leave you to your own devices. The practice is all but universal among labourers and artisans, and very common with "gentlemen" who wear kid gloves. I have sometimes hesitated to ask my way in the street lest the person suddenly accosted should choke before he could give me an answer. I am told that chewing and smoking are coming to be considered vulgar as compared with the usages of society a generation or two ago; and in that case Major Pawkins and the galaxy of "most remarkable men in our country" cannot have been a bit overdrawn. The only wonder to me is how the tavern fire could ever have been kept alight when surrounded on winter nights by a company of expectorators. I see that I have got away from street cars, but you must pardon the digression, if only to gratify the malignity of one whose daily street car experiences are made miserable by the happiness of others in which he can have no share. The horses attached to public vehicles in America have a number of small bells fastened on to their harness, and the music is as pleasant to the animals as it is serviceable to people who are on the look out for the approach of the car. Horse-traction will in a very short time be superseded by steam, the State Legislature of Pennsylvania having authorised the use of small locomotives on the streets of Philadelphia. The danger and nuisance arising from the noise and smoke of an ordinary locomotive have been so far overcome as to leave little room for apprehension that the "dummies" to be used will frighten horses employed upon street traction. I say horses, but I incline to think that the bulk of the heavy draught in Philadelphia and many other cities is done by mules, whose dogged perseverance and endurance is held to outweigh any objection on the score of tractableness. Long lines of mules are employed in hauling the freight waggons of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from their warehouse in one of the principal streets, a horse being yoked on in front as leader. The wheels of all vehicles are made to suit the width of the tramways, and so much do horses and mules prefer the railroad that it would be a matter of difficulty for the driver to keep them out of the metal track, were he inclined to do so.

The ordinary dwelling-houses of Philadelphia are almost invariably built of dark red bricks, laid upon marble foundations, the doorsteps and the windowsills being also of white marble. Several handsome private houses and stores, and some churches, are wholly built of white marble, and where the blocks have been polished, the effect is exceedingly rich. A dark brown sandstone and a greenish serpentine are also much used in building the better class of private residences and churches. Philadelphia might with as much truth be called "a city of churches" as "a city of houses;" for the beautiful spires of her ecclesiastical edifices break the sky-line in every direction. The churches, as a rule, are not very large—the most noticeable exception being the Roman Catholic Cathedral, whose magnificent dome is one of the most conspicuous objects in the city—but they are wonderfully pretty, and must have been very costly. The interior fittings and embellishments are in excellent taste, but would very likely be censured as flagrantly luxurious by Australian church-goers. I believe the idea is beginning to gain ground among the Americans themselves that they are in danger of making their churches too ornate, and that if the very poor are to be attracted to worship, it will have to be in buildings of more simple construction, where the timid and the ill-dressed will feel more at home. When in New York I went into a Presbyterian church in Fifth Avenue, not larger than many of the churches of the same denomination in Sydney. It was certainly an architectural gem, but then it cost two million dollars. In another church I visited the same day the minister invited his congregation to consider what steps should be taken to pay off the balance of the debt on the church. The church was handsome, but not big. The debt, which did not appear to occasion much concern, only amounted to one million six hundred thousand dollars. I have been much pleased with the beauty and comfort of Philadelphia churches, and should like to see some of them reproduced in Sydney, for they would deal the death blow to straight-backed pews and the stiffness of 'orthodox sanctuaries. Pulpits are less common than platforms, and on each side of the preacher's desk there is always a vase of flowers. The people of all communions appear to be equally well off, so far as their wealth finds expression in ecclesiastical architecture. Stopping in Broad-street the other day, I was asked the names of three very handsome churches built upon corner blocks, and I greatly shocked his sense of the fitness of things when I told him that they belonged to the Reformed Dutch, the Baptist, and Wesleyan persuasions. There was something so outrageous in Wesleyans presuming to build a marble church with a lofty spire to it that I am convinced my questioner accepted the fact as fresh evidence of the degeneracy of the Republic The Quaker "meeting houses" are few in number, and that which I have been to was as severely plain as whitewash and deal boards could make it. There was no singing there, but in many city churches the choir, often made up of only four voices, plays a part quite as important as that of the clergyman. Solos are common, and in some churches I went to, the congregation joined in the singing of only part of one hymn. In such cases, I suppose, the people pay for being sung to quite as much as for being preached at. In an article on choir changes, published in the *New York Tribune* a short time ago, a list was given, a couple of columns long, of the changes to be made in the principal churches of New York. The writer said:—"Although a few committees are yet holding out, in the hope of securing a Titiens or a Mario at the low figures induced by the large supply, the majority of the positions are now filled, and the sound of the musical 'trot' has ceased. As an illustration of the Music Committee's work, take the 'trots' which have just broken up at the Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, at Fifth-ave., and Forty-fifth-street, and to which the greatest publicity has been given. The position of soprano, made vacant by the engagement at the Broadway Tabernacle of Miss Thursby, was eagerly sought, and about fifty singers succeeded in obtaining the opportunity for a practical trial in the church. The announcement of the first evening's test was answered by a crowded house, and when the request was made that all those desiring to take part in the contest should remove from the body to the gallery of the church, nearly the entire congregation arose, and with rolls of music marched to the rapid beatings of their own hearts to the seats above. For three hours the panorama of sopranos passed over the musical disk with one enervated organist and two alternating blow boys in the back ground. 'Angels ever bright and fair' appeared to be the favourite selection, and when it came to the words, 'take, O take me,' which were delivered with all the pathos demanded by the text, it appeared a direct and touching appeal to the hearts and pockets of the committee. Soon after 11 p.m. a fresh orchestra was substituted, and it was nearly midnight before the contest was adjourned until another evening." If I mistake not high priced choirs would be the exception rather than the rule in Philadelphia, and the tendency of church administration seems to be setting in the direction of simplicity and economy.

Among other places of public resort, Philadelphia has now between twenty and thirty theatres and music halls, which furnish entertainment for all classes of customers. The permanent theatres and musical academies are handsome and commodious, but the bulk of those which have been started to run side by side with the "Centennial," are cheap and worthless. Most of the speculators in hotels and theatrical amusements have, by this time, discovered that they or their creditors have made an unremunerative investment; and very few of them have the smallest chance of paying expenses, still less is it likely that they will recover any portion of their original outlay, which in some instances has been large.

Referring to hotels, I am reminded of a case of some interest in regard to their management which was decided in Philadelphia on the 17th of May. In no country is human equality more insisted upon in Constitutions than in the United States; but, as it seems to me, there is a tacit reservation in regard to the "nigger," and a latent contempt of him, well nigh ineradicable, exists in many minds. Englishmen are very chivalrous in asserting the rights of the negro; but when they are brought to close quarters their ardour also somehow cools down, and they are as little disposed to fraternise with him as are the Americans. American antipathy is of course strongest in the South; but even in Philadelphia, where I should expect the lines of caste to be as faint as anywhere, an hotel-keeper will not run the risk of losing his trade by admitting a negro among his guests. They stand behind your chairs in the dining rooms—and very attentive many of them are; but it would be fatal to the reputation of the house if a blackfellow were to be seen sitting at table. I am not sure but the coloured gentlemen in evening costume would throw down their napkins and walk out in a body if they saw such an outrage. Here is the case to which I refer:—"One of the first cases that has squarely arisen here under the Civil Rights Bill in the United States was decided this afternoon in the United States District Court (Judge Cadwallader) in favour of the plaintiff, in the suit of the Rev. Fields Cook, a coloured Baptist minister from Alexandria, Va., against Curtis Davis, the proprietor of the Bingham House. Mr. Cook was a delegate to the Moody and Sankey Conference of ministers here last winter, and when he presented himself at the register of the Bingham House was told by the clerk that there was no room. The minister sat near by for several hours, and saw fourteen white men register and get their rooms. A white minister offered him a spare bed in his own room, but the clerk refused to allow even this, and subsequently admitted that Mr. Cook's colour was the objection. A criminal suit developed these facts, and the clerk was convicted to-day. The defence, represented by the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, consented to the ordering of a verdict of 500 dollars, the penalty prescribed under the Act."

If one could only hope that the majesty of the law would be uniformly asserted, it might be worth the while of fervent abolitionists to hire a few coloured persons and trade them off against the democratic publicans with a view to augment the revenue, while at the same time they gave practical assertion to a doctrine which most folks profess, but in which very few believe — that one man is as good as another. Not only publicans but proprietors of graveyards also entertain a strong dislike to the African. Some time ago the relatives of a defunct gentleman of colour bought a lot in the Laurel Hill Cemetery, which crowns one of the beautiful banks of the Schuylkill with marble monuments; but fortunately for the respectability of Laurel Hill it was discovered that a nigger named Jones was about to be buried in their sacred enclosure. Rushing out of the city they met the procession in time to turn back the hearse, and thus prevent the desecration of God's acre which seemed imminent. Mrs. Jones insisted on her right to bury her husband in the lot for which the Corporation had been paid, and the Court upheld her; but the Company bought her off; and so the bones of the departed Jones found a resting place elsewhere. There are people who are malicious enough to say that a good many niggers were buried in the ground before the interment of Jones was disputed, but this must be a mean slander on the fair fame of Laurel Hill.

Riding "on," by which I mean "in," one of the street "cars" last Sunday, I met a small contingent of Africans, who were reviewing their privileges and referring with great unction to the time when they were not admitted. They obviously valued their rights, for when a number of delicate-looking ladies stepped in none of the coloured gentlemen rose to let them sit down; but upon the advent of a strapping kitchen wench, black as Chloe, two or three of the coloured gentlemen at once made room for her. Reverse the positions of black and white, and you get the same sort of courtesy. Any social ostracism to which the African is liable, very likely arises as much from his lack of culture as from the colour of his skin. I believe coloured folks consider themselves better treated in Philadelphia than in any other city of the Union. About six weeks ago I spent an hour in a "coloured Sunday-school," carried on by Quakers as a mission. "Bethany," as it is called, seems to be a sort of rendezvous for all the coloured serving maids far and near, and, naturally enough, there was also a considerable number of young gentlemen of colour. Sunday-schools in America, I am told, are largely attended by grown-up men and women; and in this particular establisment one of the rooms was occupied by a bevy of old women, whose wrinkled faces plainly spoke of advanced years and growing infirmities. The backs of some of them had been scarred with the lash of the planter, and most of them, I was told, had suffered much from the tyranny of slave-owners. In the younger departments of the school there were many shades of colour between white and ebony. Snow lay thick upon the ground outside, but the very largest white and red roses and camellias bloomed upon the bonnets of the buxom young Dinahs within. The scarfs and shawls worn by some were perfectly gorgeous, and might perhaps be objected to as a little loud; but the lace trimmings round their petticoats, and the dainty little kerchiefs which one or two of the damsels displayed in their big black fists, would drive many a Currency lass desperate with envy. I have not the slightest doubt that the religious instruction was all very good; but for myself, I was sadly depressed by the reflection that if ever my family should develop such a remarkable taste for dress there would be nothing for me but a journey up King-street; or, in the more graceful idiom of these parts, I should have to "go where the woodbine climbeth." Ruin stared me in the face in the one article of pockethandkerchiefs alone.

As far as I can judge the people of Philadelphia have a very hearty sympathy for English people and institutions. The angry passions which often found vent in public demonstrations at Independence Hall, a hundred years ago, have died out, and there is no disposition to revive them. Evidences of cordial good feeling towards Great Britain are frequently to be found in the columns of the *Public Ledger*, which is the principal journal here, and which, as it has a daily circulation of about one hundred thousand copies, may be fairly taken as the exponent of Philadelphian opinion and sentiment. A century back the traders of the city, with scarcely an exception, agreed not to import British-made goods till the Stamp Act should be repealed. Whether the fostering of home industries, then resorted to as a measure of retaliation for the wrongs inflicted by the parent country, has had anything to do in shaping the fiscal policy of the Republic, I am scarcely able to judge; but "protection" seems to me to be an almost national sentiment in Philadelphia, which is now the seat of many large manufactures.

N. S. W.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

(*From the New York Herald.*)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1876.

AT the session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning Messrs. F. M. Pixley, Philip A. Roach and Mark L. M'Donald, representing the anti-Chinese interest of San Francisco and the Pacific coast, presented the following memorial, and in brief speeches advocated legislation in redress of the grievances against which the paper is a vigorous remonstrance:—

The citizens of California, and more especially of San Francisco, think they stand in the presence of a great danger. They regard the question of Chinese immigration as one of national importance, fraught with grave consequences to the Republic and of pressing importance to our Western coast.

The questions presented are so new, so startling and so anomalous that we cannot be surprised that they are so little understood in those parts of the nation not brought in immediate contact with this strange people and that the consequences of Chinese immigration are not fully appreciated by those who have not been called upon to consider them. We are the less disposed to criticise this condition of affairs when we remember that a great change has been wrought in public opinion in our own community. In the earlier settlement of our State it was an almost universal sentiment that Chinese immigration was desirable; we reflected upon our broad empire, its vast resources, its inexhaustible primal forests, its immense and varied mineral deposits, its broad area of productive lands, and in our anxious desire for speedy development we regarded with favour the introduction of what we believed would be patient and willing workers. We looked upon the Chinese as industrious and law-abiding, and hoped to find in them the solution of many of the embarrassments resulting from our then isolated position.

We looked to the opening up of a profitable Oriental commerce, and hoped to develop great wealth in the development of an Asiatic trade. Our Christian people thought they saw the opportunity of missionary labour, and regarded it as providential that this immigration would introduce to Asiatic millions the Christian religion, and extend to them the blessings of our civilization. We hailed the ratification of the Burlingame treaty as an advance in the right direction, and congratulated ourselves that the Chinese Government had departed from its traditional policy of isolation. In all these things we have been disappointed, and we now realise how entirely we have misunderstood the character of the people whom we have invited to our shores and how widely we have miscalculated the effects of their presence among us. The sentiment of opposition to Chinese immigration is to day in California an almost universal one. It is expressed in the resolutions of all political parties, finds utterance in the entire Press of the State, is entertained by the intellectual, business and labour classes, while every honest and conscientious Christian clergyman is forced to admit that the conversion of an intelligent Chinese adult to the Christian faith would be a miracle, and that the age of miracles has past, and all classes of society unite in the opinion that Chinese immigration contains within it the elements of danger to our material interests and destruction to our civilization.

The entire white population of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Arizona, is, in round numbers, 1,100,000. The Chinese now resident among us are not less than 150,000. San Francisco contains 200,000 white people and 40,000 Chinese. Chinese immigration has from some cause received a new impulse. Asiatics are pouring in upon us in alarming numbers. Between 3000 and 4000 a month are coming. Steamers are thronged, and a large sailing fleet is now under charter to bring passengers to San Francisco, and from the class now thronging our coast it would seem as though China was sending to us her riper thieves and pirates, and the Government of China was making San Francisco a Botany Bay for her criminals. The population of China is variously estimated at from 400,000,000 to 550,000,000 of people. The United States numbers 40,000,000. China could spare twice or thrice our number and only feel a grateful relief from its redundancy of population. This is an age of steam, of cheap and rapid transportation. It costs less money for the immigrant to cross the ocean from China to San Francisco than to cross the plains from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Considering the overcrowded population of the Chinese Empire, the scant wages, the struggle for existence, the limited protection afforded to life and property, in contrast with the opportunities afforded in our unoccupied and fruitful domain, the high wages paid for labour, the ample guarantees afforded by our laws to life, and is there not reasonable ground to fear immigration in such overwhelming numbers as to peril the best interest of our people and menace the very existence of our civilization and the permanence of our republican institutions?

In estimating this danger we must not be unmindful of the character of the people whom we are considering and must not ignore their history of blood and rapine, their excursions of conquest and the horrid scenes of their internecine wars. We do not discuss them as an inferior people, for we remember that their Empire and their civilization reach back some thousands of years beyond that of Europe or America; we know their accomplishments in the science of government, their achievements in arts, and we are taught by our contact with them not to underestimate the subtlety of their intellect, nor the result of their achievements in our various industries. In this argument we are called upon to discuss the practical questions involved in the character of the immigrants we are receiving and the effect it will have upon our own people and our own institutions. These opinions are formed from observation in San Francisco and other parts of California, and we estimate their present and future value as citizens of this government from the experience and observation of the twenty-five years during which time we have been brought in contact with them. In the very heart of San Francisco, within a square of its municipal buildings, nearly 40,000 Chinese are congregated; there they dwell and ply their vocation. It is the rendezvous and hive from whence they come and depart to their various occupations in town and country. The houses, streets, and alleys of six central blocks are thronged with this multitude of strange people, in dress, language, habits, manners and pursuits entirely distinct from anything that is seen elsewhere in America; such a hive of busy industry, such a cesspool of filth; such a hell of vice and crime, such poverty, misery, squalor, filth and disease is to be seen nowhere else upon the American Continent. Here the Chinese merchant and trader exposes his wares. Here the mechanic pursues his trade, here ten thousand criminals hide and plot, here two thousand prostitutes ply their vocation; like swarming rats of Norway, they excavate passages under the streets, and burrow deep into the ground; they swarm together, unlike human beings—the trader, the artisan, the gambler, the opium eater, and the prostitute form a seething mass. From this centre the labourer goes forth to his employment, the domestic servant to his daily duties. Here are the Chinese six companies who govern this population; here they have their secret tribunals, their prisons, their hospitals, their opium dens, their gambling hells, their theatres, and their joss houses. Here they ply their games of fan and lottories, concoct their schemes of villany and depredation upon the community, stupefy themselves upon opium, practise their unnatural debaucheries in defiance of all laws of morality and decency, and in utter contempt and disregard of all municipal ordinances for their government and control.

It may be asked, if such things exist, why are not our ordinances of health and police enforced? We answer that the Chinese defeat all such laws by the inert power of numbers and the force of non-resistance; they accept imprisonment in our county gaol as a relief, and regard it as a home of luxury; its bread, beef, and coffee is a feast compared to the famine of their ordinary existence; its most na row cell is more spacious and comfortable than the r crowded dens. Of the prisoners in our State Penitentiary nearly one-fourth are Chinese, to whom imprisonment is preferable to freedom in their native land; in asylums, gaols, hospitals, and pauper houses the Chinese are largely represented. Their syphilitic diseases are horrible beyond any power of language to describe; leprosy, the most terrible of all contagions, is not unknown among them; eight of these unfortunates having been dragged from their hiding places in the Chinese quarter are now dying in our pest-house. Coolies are imported and held to forced labour in defiance of the spirit of our laws. Young girls are purchased from their parents, imported to our coast, and indentured to a life of infamy; bought, sold, and transferred, or held to miscellaneous intercourse by bills of sale, as merchandise, for prostitution is with them a recognized and legitimate occupation; with these unfortunates death is the only relief from a life of slavery and shame.

Among the Chinese there is now developing a criminal class that not only set our laws at defiance, but are breaking from the restraint of the Chinese six companies, and by their numbers and their desperation are becoming equally dangerous to the better Chinese as to the whites, and live off their countrymen by blackmailing enforced by threats and violence, supplementing their means of subsistence by indiscriminate thieving and pillage. There is another and a better class of Chinese, men who are sober, industrious, and law abiding, in their way useful to the community in which they live. From this class comes our domestic servants, farm hands, and labourers, workers in reclaiming swamp lands, building ditches for irrigation and upon railroads; from among these comes the cheap labour that monopolises so many of our lesser industries and the workers in our manufacturing and mechanical employments. It would be idle to deny that California has not reaped some advantage from Chinese immigration, but it is a greater folly to deny that it has not been hindered in its progress and retarded in its prosperity and settlement by the presence in it of the most industrious and skilful Chinese workers. A just balance would exhibit to the coast a fearful loss.

Every adult male Chinaman who has toiled in our State has usurped the place of a white labourer, who would gladly have performed the work that the Chinese have taken to themselves. Cheap labour is with them but an artful scheme to command the field. It is but a temporary expedient to secure the position. As soon as they have driven their white competitors from employment they demand the highest compensation, and enforce their exactions by every means at their command. Against the Chinese labour strike there can be no successful lockout. One hundred Chinese will live in a family house of ordinary size. They will sleep in bunks and upon shelves; they will cook with charcoal in a brazier; they will live upon rice, tea, and desiccated vegetables. Ten cents a day will afford them maintenance. They have no families or relatives to support, no children to educate, no taxes to pay, no public duties to perform, no charities to maintain. All their gains they take from the community. They import the clothes they wear and the food they consume. They ask the intervention of no white middleman to import their goods. China is the home to which they propose to return, to which they send their earnings; and, in event of death, they provide for the transmission of their bones to the Celestial Empire, from the soil of which alone their souls may ascend to the celestial kingdom. The Chinese have prevented thousands from immigrating to our coast; have driven thousands from their employments; have brought many to want and idleness; have driven many to poverty, suicide, and crime; have taken such labour from women as enabled them to lead lives of virtuous independence, and has driven too many of them to practices of shame and guilt. They deprive our boys of the opportunity of employment, and close against them the avenues to trade and to mechanical and manufacturing industries. The Chinese in our State occupy the place that ought to be filled with a hundred thousand happy homes and half a million of white population.

It has been urged, that in the absence of Chinese labour, our harvests could not be gathered, and our railroads could not have been built. The long and rainless summer answers the first objection. The splendid subsidy given by the general Government to the corporators of the Central Pacific road ought to have enabled them to have built their road from the Pacific to Ogden with white labour as rapidly as the Union could build from the Missouri River westward. This subsidy came from white labour, and had it been expended for white labour would have contributed many thousands of homes and families to our State. An argument is sometimes made that the Chinese fill the places of mechanics, and engage in labour that the whites would not perform; that they form a stratum of society under our lowest, and thus they raise the white labourers to a higher plane. This is not true. The Chinese, as a rule, avoid the harder and more dangerous employments, seeking the easier and more remunerative. We have no Chinese in our forests or quarries, no teamsters engaged in heavy hauling; they do not work in deep mining, are not found as workers in places of danger, nor where long endurance and serious heavy toil is demanded.

They have become to a large extent domestic servants. As cooks, chamber girls, and children's nurses they are a success: they have usurped the wash-tub, and as laundrymen taken the place so largely occupied in other countries as the last refuge of the females of the toiling poor. They have nearly monopolized cigar making, box manufacturing, the making of boots, shoes, slippers, coarse clothing; underwear for men, women, and children; they have stolen the sewing-machine from our female workers: they labour in all the lighter mechanical industries, in making of woollens, silk, rope, ribbons, matting, sewing-bags; are successful in all employments requiring dexterous finger manipulation, attend offices, act as porters in stores, messengers. From certain kinds of fishing, vegetable raising, peddling, street picking, and from a host of other minor employments the Chinese have entirely driven out white labour. In farming, surface mining, manufacturing, in railroad building, in constructing levees for the reclamation of overflowed lands, in ditches for irrigation, in vineyard and orchard labour, grape gathering and fruit picking they have taken the place of those who might have emigrated to the State, and of those in the State who would have been glad of the employment. We may not extend this argument to show how terrible is becoming the strain upon our labouring population, how unequal the rivalry between the two classes of labour, nor need we use any other arguments than the facts herein stated to prove that, unless some peaceful remedy is speedily found for the solution of this race conflict, there will come out of it scenes of violence that shall shame our civilization.

Thus we experience embarrassment from both classes of the Chinese. The criminal and the vicious set at defiance our laws, pollute our moral atmosphere and are inoculating our population with the perfected vices of four thousand years of paganism. The industrious and the well disposed are rivalling our workers, and with advantages which they can never hope to overcome.

The Chinese can never assimilate with our people, can never become homogeneous with us. They are an alien population in our midst; they have no respect for our laws, our institutions, our religion, or our people. They form an absolutely indigestible element in our society that cannot and will not endeavour to assimilate with it; they have no domestic life, and the best feature of the immigration lies in the fact that they do not as a rule attempt to acquire real property, establish homes, do not bring their wives to the country. The best of their women are concubines, the bulk of them are slaves and prostitutes, the nature of whose vocation furnishes but few children who may grow up to citizenship under our amended constitution. How undesirable is a Helot population, a distinct race and class, that cannot become citizens in our Republic! We may not presume even to discuss this before honourable and intelligent senators and statesmen. We are endeavouring simply to state incontrovertible facts; from these facts you will deduce your own conclusions. We are stating the evils attending Chinese immigration. It is left for you to suggest remedies. Our people of San Francisco and of California have exhausted every effort. We have passed municipal ordinances to bring this unnatural and disorderly multitude within the bounds of police and health regulations, which they have defeated by the force of their numbers and their non-resistance. We have passed State laws which the United State Supreme Court has declared to be unconstitutional. We are not permitted to place a per capita tax upon Chinese immigrants, as was done in Australia. We are not permitted to tax them in their peculiar avocations after they have become domiciled among us. All such legislation is by the Supreme Court declared to interfere with the regulation of commerce and to belong exclusively to the Congress of the United States. There is nothing left for us but to appeal to Congress and ask such legislation as will remove us from under the shadow of this great evil.

Existing laws are insufficient. The statute that provides against the landing of criminals, diseased, and paupers is inoperative, because it is impossible in a crowd of Chinese immigrants landing at our port to determine whether the individual Chinaman belongs to these classes. Maiden girls brought for the purpose of prostitution cannot be excluded as prostitutes. Contracts for coolie labour made in another language, enforced by secret tribunals, under penalties exacted in China by the sale of families and children in event of non-performance, cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our form of oath has no binding force. Their entire organization is a conspiracy against our laws. They are pure fatalists, governed by no moral code. The purest maxim for the government of their intercourse with each other and outside barbarians is that "honesty is the best policy." When, in their opinion, honesty is not the best policy, they refuse the rule. To compare this people with European immigrants is to insult the nationalities from which we have all sprung and does violence to the intelligence of the age. To attempt the regulation and control of this people by laws that guarantee to each accused person the right of trial by jury, is to swamp our courts and hinder the administration of justice.

At a great popular gathering, held in the city of San Francisco, presided over by the Governor of our State, and the Mayor of our city, attended by large delegations from the surrounding country, three citizens of San Francisco were deputed to visit the national capital and present this question to the law and treaty making power of the nation. We have endured this wrong long and patiently. No other community in America would have borne this evil as we have borne it: no other city in the United States would have refrained from riot; no other class of labourers would have been thus roobed of the daily labour that earns their daily bread without resorting to violence and blood; no other climate than ours would have withstood pestilence and the spread of epidemic diseases. We have exhausted every peaceful endeavour to solve this problem for ourselves, and now invoke the aid of a higher power.

We do not discuss this question with those few railroad builders and manufacturers who find their profit in the use of coolie labour, because we regard the question from a higher standpoint: we enter into no argument with those sentimental politicians who talk of the brotherhood of men and the fatherhood of God, because, selfish though it may be, we regard the interest of our country and our own families as paramount to this low, debased, and Pagan race. We dismiss the question of converting the heathen by the assertion that for every Chinaman turned from his idolatrous worship there have been perilled the body and souls of a thousand white people; for every Chinaman gathered to a Christian Church, hundreds of white women and men have been driven to prostitution and crime. If Chinese immigration is an evil we demand its arrest, even though we deprive the orator and the poet of his rhapsody about America being the asylum of the oppressed and the refuge of the downtrodden. If the interests of the two people conflict the Chinese must give way. If Oriental trade cannot be had except at the expense and welfare of the American people we must relinquish it. Trade and commerce is of lesser importance than civilization and republican freedom.

We claim for our demand that it is made by an intelligent and loyal people, who know more of the extent of this Chinese evil than those can know who live beyond its influence. To-day it oppresses us, to-morrow it extends to you. To-day it is local, in the near future the evil becomes national. Now it may be arrested, later it will become irradicable. We speak from neither passion nor prejudice, but as the result of intelligent observation. Congress can protect, as we cannot doubt that the power rests in the nation a Congress to protect its soil from the contamination of a Chinese immigration and its people from the demoralization of their contact. We do not seek to drive the present Chinese population from our midst, except the criminals and prostitutes, which we think we can manage by the energetic execution of our municipal laws. We have invited them among us by our treaties, and we will endure their presence till by voluntary return, death, and removal, our city is rid of their presence. Our suggestion is for a modification of articles 5 and 6 of the Burlingame Treaty, so that Congress may legislate upon this matter as a regulation of commerce under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. We ask that our State department may be instructed to open correspondence with the Government of Great Britain, and ask her friendly co-operation to prevent the shipment of Chinese through her port of Hongkong.

We ask that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to enforce, with great strictness, the law governing consular agents in the Chinese ports, and that our collector of the port of San Francisco be required to execute existing laws to their strictest letter of interpretation against criminals, paupers, and diseased persons; and before this treaty is modified, that the remedy may be prompt and efficient, we ask this committee to favourably consider the bill introduced by our honorable Senator, Mr. Sargent, to limit the number of Chinese passengers that may take passage upon ships to our ports upon the Western coast.

ASSAULT BY A MANCHESTER POLICEMAN.—An unusually bad case of police brutality, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of February 28, came before the magistrate at the Manchester City Police Court on Friday. A policeman named Maguire was charged with committing an unprovoked assault on a married woman named Joynes, the prosecution being conducted by the deputy town-clerk on behalf of the Watch Committee. It appeared by the evidence that on the 12th instant, as Mrs. Joynes was proceeding to purchase her husband's dinner, she was met by the prisoner, who was drunk and in uniform, and who, after some insulting observations, took her into custody, dragged her to the station, thumping her at the same time with his fists. Some spectators of the outrage remonstrated in vain with this ruffian for his violence, and followed him to the station, where the superintendent, seeing the condition of the constable, at once released Mrs. Joynes, and the present charge was preferred against her assailant. No attempt was made to deny the assault, but it was urged on behalf of the prisoner that he had previously borne a good character, and "had a wife and family." The magistrate, however, failed to discover in this plea any excuse for the outrage, and, after observing that "it was the worst case against a policeman that had ever come before his notice in that court," sent this model officer to gaol for two months. The story is an illustration of the danger to which the public are exposed by the presence of "black sheep" in the police flock; for Mrs. Joynes, besides being outrageously assaulted and taken into custody, might have lost her character owing to constable Maguire's conviviality.

THE ENGLISH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.—Lord Sandon's bill begins with providing that a person shall not take a child into his employment who is under ten years of age, or who, being ten or upwards, has not a certificate either of proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, or of previous due attendance at a public elementary school. The authorities for enforcing the Act are then described—School Boards, Councils of Boroughs or Guardians of Unions, Inspectors of Factories or Mines. In a school district not under a School Board by-laws for attendance at school may be made by the Council of a Borough, or if the district is a parish, by the Guardians of the Union, "on the requisition of the parish, but not otherwise," to be made by a resolution passed, which may be accompanied by representations as to the nature of the by-laws desired, and regard shall be had to such representations. The "wastrel children" are defined as (1) children above five years old, whose parents without reasonable excuse—as distance from school, sickness, necessary domestic employment, or any unavoidable cause—neglect to provide them with instruction to enable them to obtain a certificate under this Act, or (2) children found habitually wandering, and either not under any control or in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons, or reputed criminals. If sent to an industrial school, the parents will be liable to contribute to the expense. The managers may give a child a license to live out of the school on condition of attendance as a day scholar at a public elementary school. The Guardians on application of a parent unable to pay school fees, may pay 3d. a-week, and the parent shall not thereby be deprived of franchise or subjected to any disqualification. The "honour pass" securing payment by the Education Department of three years' school fees, is for children who, between 10 and 11 years of age, obtain the certificates required by this Act of previous due attendance at a public elementary school, and proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, but the clause is only to be in force for the next five years. If the Education Department be satisfied that a local authority fails to fulfil its duty under this Act, the department may appoint any persons to perform such duty for a period not exceeding two years; and the expenses incurred, including a reasonable remuneration to such persons, will be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown from the defaulting authority. The expenses of the local authority (other than a School Board) under this Bill are to be paid out of a borough rate, or (under a Board of Guardians) out of the poor-rate of the parishes, according to the ratable value of each parish. A parent employing a child in any trade or for purposes of gain will be deemed to take the child into his employment. "A child" in this Act means one under 14. The provisions of this Act as to taking children into employment will for the first year (1877) apply to children of the age of 9 years and upwards as if they were 10 and upwards. Those provisions will not apply to any child who has attained 11 years of age before the commencement of this Act. A child lawfully employed at the passing of the Act may continue to be employed in like manner. A schedule explains the standards intended of proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, and of the previous due attendance at school. A person will not be deemed to have taken a child into his employment contrary to this Act if there is no school for it within two miles by road, or if the employment does not interfere with its efficient elementary instructions, or if the employment is in the hay corn, harvest, or hop-picking, or is necessary for the ingathering of the crops.—*Times*, May 26.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

THE annual statistics of the sugar industry come to us in the most compact and reliable form, in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries. The account just published brings the figures up to March of the present year, sufficiently close not to have lost their interest, a feature from which the Registrar-General might with great public advantage take copy. The report of the previous year did not prognosticate any large increase ove the crop of that year, in the production of sugar during 1875-6; but neither the compiler nor any one else conceived the possibility of the last crop barely reaching one half of its predecessor. Such, however, is the fact; the year ended March, 1875, giving a return of 12,108 tons of sugar, and last year only 6322 tons. That this is wholly attributable to the diseased state of the canes, is obvious from the fact that the area of cane crushed in the latter exceeded the former year by 600 acres; the acreage of cane passed through the mills in 1874-5 being 6978; and that of 1875-6, 7668. As might be expected the production of rum has largely increased in proportion, being 343,244 gallons against 217,701 gallons in the previous year. Rust has had a damaging effect even upon the quality of the molasses the distillers complaining that good fermentation has been difficult to obtain, and that the average return of spirit resulting from each gallon of material used has been smaller than in previous years. The largely-increased home production has not however operated to keep out the foreign article, the importations of rum during 1875 being 2000 gallons in excess of the previous year. The home consumption has remained nearly stationary, being about 80,000 gallons proof, producing a revenue of £26,748. The quality of spirit is said to have improved both in flavour and strength; but the producer is evidently tender of the health of his customer, as the strength of the liquor is reduced from 30 per cent. over-proof, at which it leaves the still to from 15 to 50 under-proof when sold. The presence of large quantities of fusel oil is sufficient to account for the maddening properties of the rum, apart altogether from the deleterious effects of the alcoholic element when taken to excess. When the cost of our gaols and lunatic asylums are set against the revenues derived from duty on ardent spirits, it is open to grave question, apart from all moral aspects of the question, whether some source of revenue could not be found against which there was not such a heavy per-contra; and, in devising such a fiscal change, a good opportunity would be afforded of considering if the drinking habits, which are the bane of the age, might not be a proper subject for legislation by offshoots of one of the most civilized nations of the earth.

The produce of wheat has increased during the past year from 68,000 to 95,000 bushels, and the average per acre for the year shows a decided improvement. The area affected with rust has been infinitesimal; indeed it may be all but asserted that the crops have been entirely free from rust. Applying to inanimate things, the proverb, "What is one man's meat is another's poison," it would appear that the same climatic conditions which, among other causes did infinite mischief to the sugar-cane, have been highly favourable to this important cereal. The hay produced during the same period has been nearly double the quantity of the previous year.

The area of land generally under crop throughout the colony does not appear to have kept pace to as great extent as might have been expected, with settlement, the total cultivation for 1875 being 77,347 acres, and the net increase over 1874 only 7016 acres. Live stock of all kinds have increased, as follows, viz.:—Horses, 13,254; horned cattle, 195,105; sheep, 28,521; and pigs, 1630.

There has been during the past week a great gathering at Toowoomba, at which some eminent colonists from your side of the border were present, to witness the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Queensland. The exhibitions of this society have never been remarkable, in fact they have always been weak, in the very elements in which, from its title, they might be expected to excel; but on this occasion there was not even a pretence at agricultural exhibits except a few well-made implements by local makers. A faint attempt is made to attribute this to the season, but the fact is simply that, its designation notwithstanding, the society is a pastoral association pure and simple, and, as such, is undoubtedly one of the best organised and most useful in all Australia. The president of the society, in his address to the Governor, stated that "the object for which the society was formed is the fostering of a spirit of emulation and honourable rivalry amongst the stockowners of Queensland." He then proceeded to admit the importance of agriculture in a new colony, and to claim a desire on the part of the society "to encourage farmers." The Governor also endeavoured to square matters between the two interests by asserting that "any antagonism betw en the various sections of the agricultural and pastoral community is, he verily believed, as apocryphal as the bunyip, and as dead as the dodo." The wish in the mind of his Excellency was evidently father to the thought; but whether it be right or wrong, desirable or the reverse, the antagonism exists, and that in very full force. Upon the merits there is and can be no antagonism; and, in course of time, it will inevitably become difficult to decide where each interest begins and where it ends, so intimately dovetailed do the various phases of the occupations become, as soon as the land is parcelled out into smaller lots, and the occupants are the owners of the fee simple. Meanwhile, there is an antagonism in the very form of holding the land, and how much greater and more natural does it become when it is remembered that in exact proportion as the farmer advances, the pastoral tenant must recede. The show of stock of all kinds was unusually fine. The horses particularly came out very strong, more so indeed than I ever remember; but I am unable to say if this section included among its exhibits any of the splendid horse stock which, within the last year, has come up from Sydney. The society had a great advantage this year in securing, as the judge of combing sheep, the Hon. G. H. Cox, of Mudgee. That gentleman expressed the opinion that the climate was against the successful breeding of clothing sheep, the wool having a tendency to run into combing; and the point once brought under the society's notice they appear to have unhesitatingly accepted the opinion, and for the future will alter the classification accordingly. I do not know much about sheep myself, but well remember what climate did for the Cashmere goat; which, under our sweltering suns, revered the nature of its coat, and here produced a maximum of long coarse hair, and a minimum of the beautifully delicate wool next the skin, for which alone the animal is bred, and which constitutes its value.

It remains to be seen whether the National Association, with its breadth of basis, and with no particular interest conspicuous or predominant in its manag-ment, will succeed better in bringing agriculture to the front. It has a fine chance; and, although the first Intercolonial Exhibition, from want of experience on the part of promoters and exhibitors, can hardly be accepted as conclusive upon any point, it is to be hoped that some foundation may be laid upon which, in future years, to build a superstructure not only of prominence but of actual promotion of this most important interest. The farmers themselves are their greatest enemies, being so slow to move and so timid and unenterprising; but there is no reason why with us, as with the Southern colonies, intelligence, public spirit, and enterprise should not characterise our farming population. We have tens of thousands of acres of the finest land in the world on our extensive coast line waiting to be cultivated by the light of reason, aided by science, while the range of climate affords us a choice of subjects for crops which is almost unexampled. I have no doubt, therefore, that the time is not far distant when agriculture will not only become one of our principal interests, but among those following the occupation will be found some of the leaders in public affairs.

Very little work indeed has been done in Parliament during the week. The Legislative Assembly met on Thursday after the adjournment for the Toowoomba show, but, owing to the absence of prominent members on both sides of the House, there was no disposition to go to work. By mutual agreement, therefore, the debate upon the financial statement, which was to have had precedence, was put over until Tuesday next, and apparently rather to kill time than for any other reason, the House went into debate on the Gold-fields Act Amendment Bill. The title of this bill is not in the least descriptive of its objects, which are to exclude the Chinese from the gold-fields. It might be more ingenuous to say so, but that would be open to the objection of going direct at class legislation, and would challenge more attention to a subject upon which the colonists are by no means all of accord. There are, in fact, three parties in this question, namely—one who would not interfere at all, another who would absolutely exclude the Chinese from the gold-fields, and a third who are willing to admit them, but for various reasons think that they should pay more for the privilege than the white digger. The bill in question ostensibly purposes to accomplish the last-mentioned object by imposing the increased rates of mining and business licenses, which were referred to by the Treasurer in the Budget speech, and which I explained in my last. It is a question upon which there is great difference of opinion whether the bill would accomplish its proposed object. On the one hand it is held that Chinamen are such inveterate invaders of the law that they do not nearly all pay the present rates, and that by one device and another they would hardly any of them pay the enormously high charges proposed by the bill. To the argument that payment could be enforced, it is replied that there are not gaols in the colony to hold a fourth part of the defaulters, and that from this and other points of view, the bill is utterly unworkable. The question of the law of nations, and the possible vetoing of such a bill for treaty reasons, has also been imported into the debate, and upon this the lawyers of the House are not at one. Upon one point, however, all who have had a lengthened and varied gold-fields experience agree, and that is, that where, as is the case on the Palmer, the Chinese number two out of three of the entire population, and are still coming in shoals, some repressive legislation is necessary. The second reading of the bill was carried by 17 to 7; but there will be nothing like the same degree of unanimity in committee, if it ever get so far.

The first report of the commissioners appointed under "the Civil Procedure Reform Act of 1872," together with a draft code of Civil Procedure, has been laid before Parliament. This latter takes the form of a bill to provide for the administration of a uniform system of law in all Courts of Justice, and to simplify and amend the practice of the Supreme Court. I cannot venture upon an opinion as to whether the bill accomplishes its proposed objects, about the desirableness of which, from a layman's point of view, there can however be no two opinions. The commission, for ability, was admirably constituted, consisting of the Chief Justice, Judges Lutwyche and Lilley, the Attorney-General, Mr. G. R. Harding (a leading barrister), and Messrs. E. J. C. Browne, J. Malbon Thompson, and C. V. Mein, solicitors of high standing in the profession. Public confidence in the results at which the commission have arrived would perhaps have been greater, had it included a layman or two who had been the victims of the present complicated and costly system; and if the proposed measure becomes law, and really does implish he simplification and cheapening which it professes, it will be an act of magnanimity on the part of the lawyers which will be highly appreciated, as nobody but themselves will understand its bearings or practical operation until they come to have pocket experience of its working. It is, however, significant that Mr. Justice Lilley finds it necessary at the foot of the report to plead the cause of the laity by advocating amalgamation of the two branches of the profession; and that his rider contains the following warning paragraph, "I have assented to the proposed new system of practice and procedure, because it embodies a substantial present reform, and gives the power of future beneficial change. It must not be overlooked, however, that it enables parties to increase the cost of proceedings, unless a firm executive control be exercised over them by the Court and Judges."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

SITTINGS FOR CAUSES.

BANCO COURT.

BEFORE his Honor SIR WILLIAM MANNING and a jury of four.

HALL v. IRWIN.

The trial of this cause lasted throughout the day, and was not concluded when the Court rose.

IN EQUITY.

AUGUST 9.

BEFORE his Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE.

IN RE TRUSTS OF THE WILL OF ESTHER HUGHES DECEASED, AND OF THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.

His HONOR delivered judgment as follows: This was an application under the 5th section of the Trust Property Act of 1862 for my opinion, advice, and direction in reference to the question of the settlement of the share of Mrs. Georgina Priscilla Long, to be made in pursuance of the trusts of the will of Esther Hughes, deceased, whether such settlement should be to the trustees of an indenture, 3th September, 1873, in the form proposed by the solicitor for the said Mrs. Georgina Priscilla Long and James Augustine Long—that is to say, upon such trusts as the said Georgina Priscilla Long should appoint, and in default of such appointment, upon trust for the said Georgina Priscilla Long, for her separate use, omitting any provise against anticipation; or whether such settlement shall be to and in the said trustees or to different trustees, and upon a trust for the said G. P. Long during her life for her separate use and without power of anticipation, and after her death upon trust for her children as she should appoint, and in default of such appointment, upon trust for all her children equally, and if no child, then upon trust for the said James Augustine Long for his life, and after his death upon trust for the persons who on the death of the said Georgina Priscilla Long, intestate, would be entitled to her share.

The deed of the testator's will upon which this question arose were as follows:—"As to the residue of her real and personal estate: Upon trust to get in her personal estate, and to sell her real estate, and to invest, *until settled*, pursuant to the trusts therein declared, the money to arise from the getting in and sale of the said real and personal estate in the manner therein provided," and the said testatrix by her said will directed as follows,—"And as to so much of the said money as shall be the proceeds of the eleven acres *adjoining* my present residence, I direct my said trustees to stand possessed thereof upon trust for the children of my son Samuel Terry, in equal shares, who shall attain the age of twenty-one years, or marry under that age with the consent of their guardians. The shares of *the said children, being girls, to be settled to their separate use.* I declare that it shall be lawful for my trustees during the minority of any of the said children to apply the whole or any part of the yearly income of their respective shares for their maintenance and education. And as to the proceeds of all the rest of my real and personal estate, upon trust for my daughters Ellen, Lizzie, Priscilla, Esther, and Henrietta, in equal shares, such shares to be *settled as nearly as can be, upon trusts similar to those hereinbefore declared concerning the several devises and bequests to them.*"

The said testatrix died on the 29th August, 1873, and her will was duly proved on the 10th September, 1873; and on the 1st October in the same year Georgina Priscilla Hughes, one of the said daughters of the said testatrix, a son Samuel Terry Hughes, intermarried with Mr. James Augustine Long, and before the marriage it was by indenture dated 30th September, agreed to execute a settlement in the following terms:—That he the said James Augustine Long would at any time hereafter upon request make, do and execute a good and sufficient settlement of all and singular the moneys and other property, real and personal now belonging to, or to which the said G. P. Hughes might hereafter become entitled to the said trustees upon trust for her sole use and benefit, her heirs, appointees, or assigns, free from the debts, control, or engagement of her said intended husband or any future husband with whom she might intermarry, and the said James Augustine Long did thereby further covenant and agree with the said trustees, upon request, to make, do, and execute such further and other acts, deeds, and assurances as might be requisite or necessary for better assuring the trust premises in manner aforesaid."

The greater part of the residuary real estate of the said testatrix has been recently sold, and the trustees and executors of the will are desirous of settling the share therein of the said Mrs. G. P. Long, in accordance with the trusts of the said will; but the solicitor of Mr. J. A. Long, in April, 1875, applied to them for advances out of Mrs. G. P. Long's estate towards payment of her husband's debts, including a promissory note made by the husband in favour of the wife and endorsed by her to the Oriental Bank, and also applied for the wife's property to be transferred to a so-called settlement as hereinbefore set forth. The trustees and executors were, however, advised not to comply with either of such requests, but to settle the said property in the manner hereinbefore also set forth, which is the usual form, and with the usual limitations customary among conveyancers, where the husband brings no property into settlement, he taking then only a life interest after the death of the wife and failure of issue of the marriage.

I really should have thought that there could be no real doubt in such a matter; but, as there appears to have been a few instances in this colony (as *Hellyer v. Druitt*) where parties have made marriage settlements preceded by a general power of appointment given to the wife absolutely so as (in effect) to revoke and destroy the whole object of the settlement, it may be as well for me to point out what mischiefs arise from such a practice; the wife being so easily induced to exercise such general power of appointment and thus deprive both her husband and children of the great advantages of the deliberate settlement agreed to at the time of the marriage for their family comfort and maintenance.

This colonial practice, however, has no application to any judicial interpretation of the testatrix's or any other person's will. I am clearly of opinion that a direction for a settlement can never be satisfied by any instructions, if preceded by a general power of appointment overriding the real settlement, as proposed by the solicitor of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Long; which would be in fact no settlement at all in any way whatever, either in common sense or as understood by the English Law and Equity.

If authorities need to be referred to I would cite the leading case of *Jervoise v. the Duke of Northumberland* (1820), reported 1 *Jac. and Walker*, where Lord Chancellor Eldon, page 570, lays down the broad rule that "where there is an executory trust, and the testator has directed something to be done, and has not himself (according to the sense in which the Court uses these words) completed the devise in question, the Court has been in the habit of looking to see what was his intention, and if what he has done amounts to an imperfection with respect to the execution of that intention, the Court inquires what it is itself to do, and it will mould what remains to be done, so as to carry that intention into execution."

Thus, directions by testators to "entail" estates are always moulded, so as to carry out the "entail" most effectually, as far as the law allows that to be done.

The same rule was acted upon by Sir W. Grant, M.P., in *Stanley v. Stanley*, 16 Ves 511 (1809), to carry out testator's "apparent intention."

So in *Trevor v. Trevor*, before the House of Lords (1815-7), 1 House of Lords Reports, p. 239, the testator's direction that his trustees should "settle and convey certain estates in *strict settlement*," was held by the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Chancellor, and all the Judges to be only interpreted by the ordinary limitations of "strict settlements."

In *Egerton v. Earl Brownlow*, 4 House of Lords Reports, 48-49 (1853), this distinction between executory trusts and executed trusts was again maintained as all-important in such cases as the present, where the testator has not, as Lord St. Leonards said, "been his own conveyancer" In his will, but merely created vague executory trusts, to be put into formal and regular shape by the trustees of the will at a future time, and generally under the directions of the Courts of Equity.

In *Stanley v. Jackman*, 23 *Beavan* 450 (1857), the direction was "to settle upon the daughter and her issue," and the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, only gave the daughter a power of appointment by will in default of issue.

The last case applicable on the subject is *Linden v. Linden*, 1, De G. and Jones 380 (1857), where Lord Chancellor Cranworth confirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, holding that executory "settlements" must be carried out, in all details, according to the general intention of the testator, and the beneficial interests of all parties, although after the deaths of some of the parties.

Upon these authorities, and also upon general principle, I am clearly of opinion that the form of settlement suggested by the trustees is the proper form of settlement and must be carried out; but with the addition of a power of appointment by will to Mrs. Long, in default of issue, and before the limitation to her next of kin.

As this difficulty has been created by the neglect of the testatrix herself in not accurately defining her intentions, her residuary personal estate ought to bear the costs of all parties in this matter, and as between solicitor and client.

AUGUST 4.

IN RE DRUMMOND'S SETTLEMENT AND THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.

The following opinion was given by his HONOR: It appears by the petition and affidavits in this matter, that on the 7th July, 1874, an indenture of postnuptial settlement was executed by and between Mr. W. Drummond of the first part; Mrs. Mary Louisa Drummond, his wife of the second part; Peter Burton Drummond, their son of the third part, and Mr. Shepherd Smith and John Thomas Ford of the fourth part; whereby the said Mr. W. Drummond conveyed the sum of £3500, part of the assets of his deceased brother, Colonel Drummond, and all other his interest in the said assets to Messrs. Shepherd Smith and Ford upon trust thereout in the first place to deduct and retain all costs charges, and expenses of and incidental to the collection, receipt, and recovery thereof, and otherwise relating or incident to the execution of the trusts of the said deed; and in the next place, to pay and satisfy all moneys which might be due and payable to the Bank of New South Wales, for and in respect of certain advances for the payment of debts of the late Mr. W. Drummond mentioned in the said indenture, not exceeding the sum of £225, already advanced by the said bank on the guarantee of the said Mr. Shepherd Smith, with interest on such advances and charges connected therewith with half-yearly interest according to the bank books; and in the next place to retain and set apart the sum of £ 600 upon trust for Mrs. Drummond and the sum as mentioned in the said indenture, and lastly, to pay and transfer the balance of the said assets to the said Mr. W. Drummond his executors, administrators, and assigns.

Among the trusts for the benefit of Mrs. Drummond and her children, it was declared that the said trustees for the time being of the said indenture should be at liberty at their discretion to expend in the education or advancement in life of the said Peter Burton Drummond, or any other child or children of the said William Drummond, by his said wife, or in *furthering the interest* of the said Mary Louisa Drummond a portion of the said principal sum of three thousand pounds, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, and for such purpose to withdraw the sum or sums so intended to be expended or applied from investment.

It further appears that by an indenture of 3rd October, 1874, between the said Mr. W. Drummond of the first part, the said Mr. Shepherd Smith of the second part, and the said Bank of New South Wales of the third part, reciting the said settlement of 7th July previous, and that the said Mr. W. Drummond was indebted to the said bank in the sum of £375, the said W. Drummond appointed the said Shepherd Smith his attorney, irrevocably, to collect the said £3500, and to pay the sum of £2000 to the trustees, and apply the said sum of £500 in the first place in payment of the liability of the said W. Drummond to the said bank, and in the second place in payment of the debts of the said W. Drummond.

It appears by the affidavits that Mr. W. Drummond went to India in order to obtain payment of the said sum of money, and the bank advanced to him the further sum of £35 15s for his expenses to India, on the further guarantee of Mr. S. Smith. On Mr. Drummond's arrival in India, he obtained the sum of £3762 from the administrator of his deceased brother's estate, and after remitting therewith a sum of £2500 to Messrs. S. Smith and Ford in Sydney, £225 being expended on the exchange for such remittance the residue was expended by Mr. W. Drummond in his necessary expenses in India and on his return to Sydney.

The £3000 was received by Mr. S. Smith and paid into an open account in the Bank of New South Wales in the names of the two trustees; and several questions have been submitted for "my advice, opinion, and direction," &c., as to their dealing with the said fund.

The first question is as to the proper construction to be put upon the trust deed relating to "collection of the trust fund, and whether the trustees are entitled to apply the said trust funds, or an adequate part thereof, in payment of the expenses attending the receipt of the said trust money," i.e., to say in recovering the said sum of £35 15s., advanced for Mr. W. Drummond's travelling expenses. Upon this point the words of the trust deed are too clear to admit of a moment's doubt in my mind. The words are, "in the first place to deduct and retain to and for himself and themselves all costs, charges, and expenses of and incident to the collection, receipt, and recovery thereof, and otherwise relating or incident to the execution of the trusts thereof declared." The general rule of equity as to such expenses is also quite sufficient to entitle the trustees to retain all bona-fide costs in the first place, in addition to the direction contained in the settlement.

The second question as to whether the trustees are entitled to pay the Bank of New South Wales the advances made to Mr. Drummond, with interest, according to the terms of the trust deed, is also quite clear to my mind as being equitably payable by the trustees to the bank as claimed under the trust deed, whether the trust deed is voluntary or not.

The third question, as to debts contracted before the making of the trust deed, seems also to be answered in favour of the payment of these debts, as being bona-fide "advances made by the bank to the said William Drummond" within the express terms of the said trust deed, and without any notice to the bank or to the trustees of any other debts claimed by third parties.

The fourth question is the only question as to which I have had any real doubt, viz.—Whether, under the clause hereinbefore set forth, the trustees can still withdraw from the residue of the said sum of £3000 a sufficient amount to pay and discharge or compound with certain other creditors of Mr. W. Drummond the further sum of £5.9 11s. 4d., as requested by Mrs. Drummond in her letter to the trustees, dated Nov mber, 1875, such debts being less in amount than £760, and the creditors pressing for payment of their claims; and Mrs. Drummond states also that, until such claims are paid, her husband can obtain no employment. I think such further advances may be paid by the trustees as within the fair meaning of the words "furthering the interests" of Mrs. Drummond.

I am lastly of opinion that these words will also enable the trustees to advance such further sum as with the said £529 11s. will not exceed the sum of £750, in purchasing furniture for Mrs. Drummond, her husband, and child, as requested by Mrs. Drummond's brother.

The trustees can also deduct their costs of this petition out of the trust funds at the Bank.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the matter of George Taylor, a third meeting. No debts were proved, no directions given, and the meeting terminated.

In the matter of John Barber, a third meeting. No debts were proved, no directions given, and the meeting terminated.

In the matter of Alfred John Potter, a single meeting. Insolvent deposed to the accuracy of his schedule; a number of his creditors resided in Queensland; he did not settle with them before leaving; most of them knew that he was going away. The meeting was adjourned until the 1st September next, notice of the adjournment to be given in Queensland newspapers.

In the matter of William Thomas, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr Pigott, for Mr. Humphery, the official liquidator of the Esperance Gold Company, as a creditor, and deposed that he had since verified accounts for twelve months; in Bourke-street, Woollomooloo, there was some property that he settled on his wife in 1872; he did not know whether the deed was registered; Mr. Levy had the custody of the deed; it was a voluntary settlement; it was long before he became a member of the Esperance Company that he made the settlement; his furniture was not included in it; he sold a vessel named the Agnes to Mr. Robert Craig, of Brisbane; he was a member of the firm of Craig and Smith; Captain Banks, in Sydney, effected the sale; the price was £475, and ultimately the whole of the money was paid to him; he was told that he had some shares in the Esperance Company; Mr. Darton came to his office one day, and asked him if he would join in a gold-mining speculation; witness said "Yes," and gave him a cheque for £10, he thought, to pay the necessary preliminary expenses; Darton came back some time afterwards, and he thought he gave him another cheque for £7 or £10; Darton said he had secured the mine; they then endeavoured to float it; some persons took up shares, and the money was deposited in the Union Bank in the joint names of Darton and self; that collapsed, and the subscribers had their money returned to them; Mr. Darton afterwards secured a copper mine; after that company was floated the land was claimed by another person; he assisted to float the mine; it was called the Coronation Copper Mine; it was claimed by Mr. Nelson as part of the Peabody mine adjoining; Mr. Darton gave him £250, which was money subscribed by persons who took shares in the Coronation mine; when the Minister decided that the mine belonged to the Peabody Company, he returned the £250 to Mr. Darton to pay back to the subscribers of the Coronation Company; Mr. Darton then reformed the Esperance Company, to work the land on which the mine that was formerly floated was situated; it was formed in smaller shares, and he believed that the subscribers in the Coronation Company were paid back in shares of the new Esperance Company; he had nothing to do with the formation of the Esperance Company; some time afterwards witness told Darton he heard the Esperance Company was floated, and he expected something for his share; Darton said he had not got all the moneys in—that he had two promissory notes that he could not get cashed; they were for £175; witness asked for them, and told Darton he would try them at his bank; Darton gave them to him, and the bank discounted them; when they were discounted Darton demanded the money from him verbally and in writing; witness declined to give it to him, but he gave Darton a cheque for £50 to take up for witness a share in the Esperance Company; he then signed the book; he never paid back the £175; he got £125 cash, and took up shares of the value of £50; his salary was £2.0. By Mr. Levy: Including fees his income was not £300; he was more out of pocket than profited by the fees; the house and land settled on his wife cost him £325, his income barely kept his family; the City Bank discounted the promissory note to be paid to him by Craig, and that was how the money was paid to him for the ship; but he now found that, having endorsed the bill, and Craig having failed, he was liable for the payment of the promissory note, and that was why he was now in the court; he thought at the time he was merely endorsing a cheque, and was deceived; the payment was agreed to be £475 cash, and he was greatly surprised when he found that he was liable. The meeting terminated.

In the matter of Edwin Butler, a third meeting. No debts were proved; no directions given, and the meeting terminated.

In the matter of Henry Fairfax, a single meeting. Insolvent deposed to the accuracy of his schedule. Debts proved: S. J. Lindsay, £2 10s.; E. R. Cole, £5 16s. Insolvent stated that he was formerly a warehouseman, but was now manager of the Vale of Clwydd Coal Company, at a salary of 25s. per week. Directions were given to allow insolvent his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the matter of George Cannon Martin, a first meeting. No debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the matter of George M'Cauley, a single meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule by adding some scantling which had since realised £3 5s., for the benefit of the estate. No debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the matter of Catherine A. Nerney, a first meeting. Debts proved: John Walsh, £92 11s. 11d.; M. Higgerson, £29 2s. 4d.; Martin Doyle, £14 5s. 2d.; Keating, £4 1s. 6d. Several claims were held over for better particulars.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, August 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Perry and Woodward, Amalgamated Gold and Companies' Act (No. 26,) settlement of list of contributories, adjourned from the 20th June last; William Rice and James Storie, by William Sidney Lang their duly authorised agent, v. Leon Grin golf, adjourned hearing of rule nisi for compulsory sequestration from the 1st of July last; hearing v. Lawrence, adjourned hearing of rule nisi for compulsory sequestration from the 3rd instant; James Ewen v. James Edward Jones; accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation: 1st, estate of Richard Ramsay Armstrong: 1st plan, dividend 4½d. in the £ on concurrent proofs and payment of one preferent proof in full; 2nd, estate of Alexander Burns, a further amended 2nd plan, dividend 2s. 9½d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, and payment of the preferent proofs in full; 3rd, estate of Thomas Loarine Combe, a second plan, dividend 1s. 10½d. per £ on concurrent proofs; estate of Robert Fitz Stubbs and William Bullard, in the separate estate of William Bullard, dividend of 1s. 7d. in the £ on proved concurrent debts; estates six months and upwards in arrears, assignees to be heard thereon, adjourned from the 3rd instant. United Miners Quartz Mining Company and Companies' Act, No. 2s, settlement of list; General Moltke Gold Mining Company and Companies Act, No. 25, settlement of list; Barnes Lewis Quartz Crushing Company and Companies' Act, No. 12, application by official liquidator for order to payment of solicitor's further costs; Henry Sterliker Killick, James Regan, Thomas Hale, James William Allie Frederick, John Calvin Hume, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors; David Crawley, application by official assignee to withdraw plan.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Henry Gribble, adjourned single from the 21st of June last; Charles Verity, adjourned single from the 1st of June last; Hayden Hezekiah Hall and Paul Simon Forbes, lately trading under the firm of the "Australasian and American Mail Steamship Company," third meeting; Walter Thomas Airey, third; George Thompson, second. Louis Steel, first and only meeting. Perth Butts, first and only meeting; Harold Wilberforce Hindmarsh Stephen, first meeting.

Friday, August 11, at 11 a.m. Before the District Commissioner: Robert Reid haw, special, for proof of debt, and assignment to account for his insolvency, at Bega; John William Curtman, first, at Parramatta.

Monday, August 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Bowler Redgate, adjourned examination from the 31st July last.

Tuesday, August 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James M'Leod, deceased, second, at Casino; Robert Furness, second, at Narrabri.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Cox Goodfellow, Patrick Naughton, George Edward Tuney, John Manning Hazeland, James Rudd, David Rogerson, William Hosier, Moseley Thomas Nightingale, Jacob Andet, John Thomas Connelly, adjourned from the 1st instant; Lawrence Kavanagh, adjourned application under rider to Act 16 Vict., No. 14, from the 1st instant. William Tott Pullen and Robert James Rawsthorne, adjourned from the 8th instant; Robert Jackson Haidy, adjourned from the 8th instant.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.

MONTAGU V. HAYMAN.

Plaintiff sued to recover the price of thirteen insertions of an advertisement in *Sydney Punch*. The claim was defended on the ground that the advertisement was not inserted in the part of the paper agreed upon. A verdict was given for plaintiff for amount claimed.

MONTAGU V. CASE.

This case was also an action to recover the price of advertisements inserted in *Sydney Punch*. Defendant was sued for two quarters' advertisements, but he denied that he owed for the second quarter. He swore that the order produced for the second quarter was a forgery. The amount for the first quarter was paid into court, in respect of the remainder a verdict was given for defendant.

BROWN V. NELSON.

Plaintiff claimed £3 3s. 6d., the value of certain timber which defendant had taken without authority and used in a building which he was erecting. A verdict was given for plaintiff.

BROWN V. ASHDOWN.

Plaintiff, a shoemaker, sued the defendant, a solicitor, for expenses incurred by him in attending at court as a witness. Defendant denied that he made himself personally responsible for the payment of plaintiff's expenses. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

LAHIFF V. GATTENHOFF.

Plaintiff sued to recover the value of a quantity of cedar, which he supplied to defendant. The latter pleaded that the timber was not of the thickness or quality which he required, and that he, therefore, refused to accept it. The timber had been allowed to lie where it was placed upwards of six months ago. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

MONTAGU V. SPENCER.

This was a claim for advertisements and subscriptions by the proprietor of the *Sydney Punch*. The account rendered by plaintiff was disputed. A verdict was given for plaintiff for £2 13s.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN V. HOLLOWAY.

In this case Mr R. Forster, who appeared for the defendant, took an objection to the information on the ground that the Corporation sued in person, whereas it should have sued through an attorney, appointed under the Corporate seal. The objection was overruled. The claim was on account of certain work performed at the instance of the Corporation on defendant's property. A verdict was given for the Corporation for £4 5s. Mr. Oliver appeared for the Corporation.

Several other cases of a trivial nature were disposed of.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

Mr. C. B. Stephen prosecuted for the Crown.

SENTENCE.

Alfred Thirkell, alias Tee, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, was brought up for sentence. On being called on the prisoner handed in a written statement, setting forth that he believed from information given to him that his wife, from whom he had long been separated, was dead; that after waiting for four years after hearing this he married Ann Grant, and that he had no intention of breaking the law. His Honor said that this statement would no doubt have mitigated the sentence considerably if it were consistent with the prisoner's plea of guilty; but the effect of that plea was to admit that prisoner at the time of his second marriage knew that his first wife was then alive. That effect was explained to prisoner, but he withdrew his plea of not guilty and deliberately pleaded guilty. Besides, under any circumstances, it was the prisoner's duty to make further inquiries, and not to rely on mere hearsay of one person as to the death of his wife. Sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

LARCENY.

Alfred Waring, a lad, aged 15, was charged with stealing £3 3s. 6d., the property of his master, Arthur Todd Holroyd, at Sherwood, near Parramatta. Prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor deposed that he was the proprietor of the iron works, and prisoner was his apprentice; on the night of the 19th June the office on the works was set on fire in seven places by some person at present unknown; the money was lost on that occasion—three notes, a half-a-crown, and a shilling. At the time of the fire this money was in a wooden press, locked up; when Mr. Samuel Crook, the foreman, came to the works on the night of the fire, he found that the press had been taken out of the office and placed in the yard; the door of the press was open and the money gone; search was made for it, but unsuccessfully. Nothing else was missing. Several lads, F. W. Hawkins, W. James, Samuel Hughes, and Thomas Gladstone, gave evidence showing that prisoner was last on the premises, and afterwards gave notice of the fire. They went there, broke open the office door, found the press on fire, knocked it down, and pulled it into the yard. The window of the office was found broken open, and the key of the press gone from the drawer in which it was kept. When Mr. Holroyd asked the prisoner about a pound note, he said that somebody must have put it into his waistcoat pocket, as he found it there; that he went to town and then had the note and 2s. 6d. in his pocket, and lost the note in the railway carriage. Walter Hodges described the appearance of the office after the fire, and the examination of the press, when prisoner was not present. Thomas Burton and Abel m Hodges, two boys, were also examined. [His Honor comprimed of the case being sent to this court for trial; it should have gone to the Quarter Sessions. The Judges had quite enough to do in the Supreme Court without wasting time in the trial of these trivial cases. If it had been a charge of arson, of course he should say nothing; but this was a mere paltry charge of larceny of £3 by a boy of fifteen.] Sergeant Brebner stated that after the fire he saw the prisoner took him to the barracks, and searched him; he produced a pound note, 2s. 3d., and said that Mr. Crook had given it to him for his mother; then let him go; afterwards the conversation took place in Mr. Holroyd's presence, when he denied first, but afterwards admitted, what he had told this witness; then arrested him, and told him that he was going to ask him a few questions, but he need not answer them unless he liked. (The witness was going to repeat the conversation, but his Honor objected. It was doubtful whether those words amounted to a caution to a prisoner, and the conversation had better not be given in evidence.) Afterwards prisoner showed witness that he had placed a pound note under a shingle on his mother's house; soon after he took witness to a hole by the side of the house, and took out of it 14s. 9d., and then to the publican's, Mr. Dorney's, who had given prisoner change for a note. Mr. Crook, recalled, said that the note produced was similar to one of those lost. This concluded the evidence, and the prisoner not making any statement to the jury, his Honor summed up the case.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that his restoring all he could of the money showed that he had repented of his wrongful act. Remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Francis Williams, John Wilson, Nathaniel Walker, Samuel Watson, William Finn, and Thomas Smith were charged with having on the night of the 4th June assaulted Thomas Binks and robbed him of 30s. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty. This case occupied the Court until twenty minutes past eight o'clock in the evening, when it was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning. His Honor intimated to the jury that they would during the adjournment be provided with suitable lodgings and meals in one of the hotels in town. We hold over our report of the evidence until the case is concluded.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. Renwick, Gorus, Curran, and Cohen.

Ten persons were fined for drunkenness.

Mary Ann Johnson, Margaret Allen, and Emmeline Hetherington, charged with having made use of obscene language, were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Before Messrs. Chapman, Guy, M'Beath, and Dixon.

On the summons paper were twenty-four cases, of which five were not prosecuted, and four were postponed. Nine persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 1s. for offences against the provisions of the Police and Drunkards' Punishment Act, and three persons were fined 5s. each for breaches of the Glebe municipality by-laws. In Zions v. Cale, an order was made for the delivery of certain goods valued at 25s., alleged to be illegally detained.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Lister, Goldring, Josephson, Roseby, Senior and Smart.

Five persons were fined for drunkenness.

George Spencer and Joseph Page were fined respectively 10s. and 2s. 6d. for being drunk and disorderly.

There were three cases on the sheets, two of which were discharged and one remanded.

SUMMONS CASES.—There were eighteen cases, of which twelve were prosecuted. For allowing animals to stray in the streets the following persons were fined:—Martin M'Carthy, Anthony Egleton, Honorah Hurley, John Farrelly, James Smith,

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Established 1869.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
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The attention of intending Assurers is called to the fact that the Policies of this office are INDEFEASIBLE FROM DATE OF ISSUE, and contain no conditions as to travelling, place of residence, habits of life, or cause of death.
Tables of premiums, which are at lowest rates, can be had from the Agents in all the principal towns.
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PRODUCE, PROVISIONS ETC.

BARLEY MEAL, £8 per ton. This is the best of all food for fattening cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. Prepared Pea Flour for soups, in tins, at 1s
Patent Pea Flour, for making Scotch broth, in tins, 1s
Green Peas and White Peas, for boiling.
SWAIN and CO., 710, George-street.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 351, Sussex-street and Barker's-lane.

NOW LANDING at Market Wharf, 3046 bags prime Port Macdonnell POTATOES, in lots to suit purchasers.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street.

RYE STRAW, suitable for collar making. W. HARRIS, Haymarket Produce Stores.

CARROTS, CARROTS, for SALE, to arrive. W. HARRIS, Haymarket.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.—T. L. COOMBE Merchants, Millers, and Bakers' Agent, 5½, Bligh-st

BEST LAUNCESTON POTATOES, to arrive.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

FINEST NEW SEASON'S TEAS EX STEAMER BOWEN.

We beg to apprise our constituents and the public that we have just received, ex first steamer of the season, our usual shipment of very fine TEAS, selected by our agents in Foochow, without regard to cost, expressly for our family trade.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

FINEST CEYLON COFFEES, Ex MAIL STEAMER BANGALORE.

We beg to notify having received, ex the above steamer, a parcel of finest Plantation and Native Ceylon COFFEES, selected with great care by our agents at Galle.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

FELTOE and SON'S PURE SPECIALITE SHERRY.
DE LOSSY'S VERY CHOICE CHAMPAGNE, SELECT CUVEE.

Having been appointed Sole Agents in New South Wales for the above Wines, we are now in a position to supply them in any quantity, at lowest prices.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
258 to 262, George-street.

GOOD NEWS. Pearl Sago and Tapioca, single packages, 3d per lb. cash. H. FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

FRESH MUSCAT DATES, just landed, on SALE by the single box or 56lb. per lb., cash; also, Ratians, White Pepper in the bag, Pearl Sago and Tapioca.
HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

SILK-DRESSED Superfine, Fine, and Seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Patent Meal, Bran, and Pollard, best qualities, at lowest prices. JOHN REDGATE and SON, Sussex-street South, and Yurong-street.

MAIZE. MAIZE.—Prime samples on hand.
G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

PRIME Cheshire and N. W. CHEESE and York Hams, ex Tweed. W. H. Arkell, 119, Sussex-street.

63,000 DOZEN Fresh EGGS, just received, only 1s per dozen.

SARDINES, the largest size, 3 tins for 2s
OATMEAL, Benenati's Victorian, 7-lb. bag for 1s 9d
Ditto, Young's Tasmanian, 7-lb. bag for 1s 6d
FLOUR, superfine silk-dressed, 7 lbs. for 1s
RICE, best Java rice, 5 lbs. for 1s
SODA, best washing soda, 5 lbs. for 6d
SALT, best table salt, 5 lbs. for 6d
MILK, Borden's condensed Eagle brand, 1s per tin, thus producing milk at 4 quarts for 1s
KEROSENE, Devoe's best American, 8s per tin
Ditto, celebrated Comet, 7s 6d per tin
SUGAR, our celebrated white, 3d per lb.
Ditto, beat loaf, 5½d per lb.
HAMS splendid shipment, equal to English, 1s per lb.
CHEESE, another large supply of the celebrated "Frisco" Cheese
TEAS, our celebrated tea, 1s 8d per lb. by box, containing 12 lbs.
SPERMS, De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.'s five-medal, full-weight sperms, 9½d per lb.
SARDINES, per case of 100 tins, 7s 6d per dozen.
GOODS DELIVERED AS FOLLOWS:

Town	DAILY
Redfern, Glebe, Marrickville, Enmore, Stanmore, Newtown	MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Potts Point, Rushcutter Bay, Darling Point, Double Bay	TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Cook's River, Camperdown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood	TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Surry Hills, Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, Bondi	WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Balmain	WEDNESDAYS.
Randwick	FRIDAYS.
Pyrmont	WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

C. KILMAN and SON,
Model Grocery Emporium,
George and Market streets.
And other establishments.

BACON, BACON.—400 sides Prime Corned BACON for SALE. J. DUFFIN, King-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

200,000 FEET T. and G. Colonial and Marrybrough flooring, lining
Oregon spars, planking, scantling, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet shingles, laths, pickets, &c.
BALTIC G. and T. boards, 1½, 1, ¾, ½, and ¼ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated iron, ridging, spouting, ½ and 1 inch galvanized water-pipe and fittings
CEMENT, best Portland, and Keene's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes
WHITE LEAD, best quality
REGISTER STOVES, various sizes
FIRE BRICKS, black and galvanized
DRAIN PIPES, all sizes: chimney pots, paving tiles, fire and building bricks, &c.
TURNERY of every description, in cedar and pine
Timber delivered by steam launch to any part of the harbour or Parramatta river.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont, 483, George-street; and 7, Parramatta-st.

BRICKS.—GOODLET and SMITH, Patent Brick Works, Surry Hills and Botany Road, Waterloo.

GALVANISED Plain and Corrugated IRON, all lengths and widths, sawn, lead washers, sheet lead, lead and iron pipe, lift and force pumps, gutters, pipe, ridging, baths, tanks, &c. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS. PAPERHANGINGS. PAPERHANGINGS.
Now landing
200 bales and cases, first shipment of 1876, of the newest patterns and designs, imported specially by the undersigned expressly from Messrs. C. and J. G. Potters, and of the celebrated manufacturers of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.
For drawing, sitting, parlour, dining, and bedrooms, in white, red, blue, green, mauve in gold, silver, satin, and medium.
For assembly, cafés, theatres, and public buildings.
Golds in the most elegant designs.
Statuary pillars, consoles, brackets, and cops.
For halls, staircases, passages, &c., a splendid variety of Sienna marbles, oaks plain and painted, with suitable mouldings and borders; granite, maple, and imitation of various woods, varnished and plain.
SHOP DECORATION—Papers in reds, blues, greens, drab, yellow, mauve, brown, and crimson, plain and figured, suitable for panelling and styling, &c., for ceilings in coral, marble, white, and blue, and water wave.
To all of which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the colony with the utmost dispatch, by rail, steamer, and coasting vessels, upon receipt of orders by post or telegram.
J. MURPHY and SON,
21 and 23, Parramatta-street.
N.B.—4000 Rolls of PAPERS in small lots, of 4, 5, 6, and 7 8, to be SOLD, cheap, to make room for new shipments to arrive.
Paperhangers' Rollers, all sizes, bound with flannel and chamois, new style.
Gold mouldings, and needle points, &c.
J. MURPHY and SON.

MARBLE and Enamelled Slate CHIMNEY-PIECES now on view. CRANE and SON, New Pitt-street.

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Galvanised Iron Galvanized Tubing, Gutter, and Ridging; Wire Nails, White Lead, and Oil. Fire Goods, Drain Pipes, &c.
G. E. CRANE and SON, 21, 23, New Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Keene's Cement, Chimneypieces, very cheap. J. Sellar, Harris-st., near Parramatta-st

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.

IRON MANUFACTURERS and GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.

First Brand	Second Brand.
"G anchor O."	"Eagle."
First quality.	Eagle quality.

The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862 it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in this trade.

The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 110, Cannon-street, London.

200,000 FEET MARYBORO' PINE, Baltic Spruce and Oregon Deals, Cedar, H. Wood, Posts, Rails, Laths, Palings, F. O. Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c., at Circular Quay Timber Yard. J. J. LIVINGSTONE, successor to W. H. Rofe.

200,000 FEET Kauri PINE, the best ever imported into Sydney, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of 6 x 1 T. and G.; 6 x 4 T and G. and B., 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3, to 18 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip wharf.

60,000 SHINGLES, 1st and 2nd quality
6000 feet BEECH, in log
14,000 feet CEDAR, ditto
Small cargo of HARDWOOD, assorted.
G. HEAD, Agent,
Baltic Wharf.

CEDAR BOARD and Scantling for SALE. Apply JAS. COX and CO., Victoria Wharf.

STREET, BROTHERS, Timber Merchants, Street's Wharf, Sydney,
and
Pampoolah Sawmills, Manning River.
Hardwood of every description, and of the very best quality. Tallow-Wood, Ironbark Girders, and Keel-pieces supplied at the very shortest notice, and at considerably reduced prices.

GOOD and ORB IRON, 5 to 10 feet; Sheet Lead, 2 to 6 lbs. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, and Slate Slabs for urinals; Zinc, Gas, and Water Pipe, all sizes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and SLATE CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge

LIME. LIME.—French Marble Lime, constant stocks; also, Portland Cement, best. Depot, 8, King-street.

WANTED, 25,000 BRICKS, cash on delivery. P. Ryan, 60, Arthur-street, Surry Hills.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).

London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq.

CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Station Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Exchange Buildings, Sydney.

STATION for SALE, privately, New Merrigal, Marthaguy Creek, with 8000 SHEEP.
For further particulars, apply to
W. C. REYNOLDS, Agent,
Mudgee.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
1600 splendid Bullocks. Tabulam Station, Clarence River
600 Heifers, southern district.
First-class Bulls, in various localities
Various lots of Store Sheep and Cattle throughout the colonies.
Numerous Properties and Stations in New South Wales and Queensland.
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, 271, George-street.

THE LAND.
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies.
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s. per quarter.

REPORTS OF SALES AND QUOTATIONS
STATIONS, FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP.
STORE CATTLE, STORE SHEEP, HORSE MARKETS
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Reliable reports from the country districts.
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Subscription, 5s. per quarter. Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised: and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

60 Superior Turkeys.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. G. C. Welch to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
60 superior turkeys, in lots to suit purchasers.

Thoroughbred Horse CHANCELLOR.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. John M'Allister, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Chancellor, a grey stallion, by Sir Hercules, out of Old Sappho, by Marquis out of Zohrab, own brother to Gohanna, bred by George Lee, Esq.
Chancellor is full brother to Young Sappho, dam of Lecturer and Kingsborough, and has proved himself a first-class racehorse. He beat—North Australian Blair Athol, Centipede, &c. Winning—North Australian G. Handicap, Toowoomba H. C., Warwick H. C., Darby H. C., and numerous maiden plates. Several Corinthian races carrying 12 st.
From pedigree and performances, Chancellor is well worthy the attention of breeders.

A lot of Saddle and Harness Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from E. H. Weston, Esq., Meadows, Illawarra, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock,
A lot of fresh country horses, consisting of some very fine colts and fillies, fit for harness purposes. Also several good hacks.

Chestnut Saddle Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from J. W. Campbell, Esq., of Singleton, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
A chestnut golding, broken to saddle, by Farhan (imported Arab), out of an Arab mare (bred by Mr. Blaxland) by Tippo.

Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
3 draught horses, subject to trial.

THOROUGHBRED HORSE HERMIT.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from D. F. M'Kay, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
HERMIT, thoroughbred horse, 8 years old, by Peter Wilkins out of Fair Kilen, by the imported Arab horse Soldam, out of Mary Maude, by Snoozer (imported), out of Matilda, by Peter Finn (imported), out of China Lora, by Soffvia (imported), out of a pure Arab mare (imported) from New South Wales by Judge Wilde to Tasmania. PETER WILKINS (imported) was by THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, winner of the English Derby and St. Leger, and sire of the Quack, Banvolio, Flying Dutchman, and others of the same class.
Hermit has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his stock are very promising. He was bred by the late W. Kearney, Esq., Richmond, Tasmania.

Handsome Turnout.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. will sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, on FRIDAY, 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
Bay cob
Single-seated buggy.
Set best American harness.

Fat Sheep.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Chambers, Splatt, and Co. to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1350 prime fat wedders, from their CARWELL station.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from John Healy, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from J. H. Stewart, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Corporation Sale Yards, Belmore Markets, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
100 really prime fat lambs, in lots, per train.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from William Russell, Esq., to sell by auction (on account of the estate of the late Captain William Russell), at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from the Ravensworth Estate.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from F. Hughes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
60 head of really prime and weighty fat cows, in lots, to arrive per train.

PRIZE BULLOCKS.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from A. E. Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Corporation Yards, Pitt-street, at half-past 2 o'clock,
5 extraordinary prize bullocks, exhibited at the Singleton Show.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the Clarence and N. E. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, King-street, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m. precisely,
26 quarters of prime beef.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by their Western Agent to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime and weighty fat sheep.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from J. Holmes, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, 10th August, at half-past 11 o'clock, 40 prime fat lambs.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from J. Bailey, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
30 prime fat pigs, per rail.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from S. Marks, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, per rail.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, &c.
60 fat lambs, per rail
60 ditto pigs, ditto
20 ditto calves, ditto
20 ditto ditto, per steamer.
At 12 o'clock
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.

FAT and STORE PIGS. FAT and STORE PIGS.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
200 corn-fed fat pigs, per rail and coast
50 store pigs, ditto.

Hay, Chaff, Straw, and Potatoes.

MYLES MRAE has received instructions to sell by auction, immediately after the arrival of the Emily and Italy, both having sailed on Wednesday from Launceston,
100 tons prime oaten hay, warranted
50 ditto ditto wheaten and oaten straw, ditto
50 ditto ditto wheaten and oaten chaff
50 ditto ditto potatoes and bran.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Darling Harbour, at 10, Billet wood.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, at 10 o'clock, Wood.

W. TINDALE will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, at 10, Billet wood.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, This Day, at 10, Billet wood.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
30 very fine milch cows with calves, springers, and dry cattle.
At 12 o'clock,
20 very prime fat calves, from T. J. Lawson, Esq., South Creek
50 ditto ditto ditto, from Picton and Sutton Forest
30 ditto ditto lambs, from N. G. Bull, Esq., Liverpool
100 corn-fed porkers, from R. H. Ingle, Esq., Picton
40 ditto ditto, from T. Turner, Esq., Paterson
60 ditto ditto, from Camden and Menangle
80 store pigs.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

J. W. WATKIN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11.30 a.m., on the Ground, The materials of cottage, at rear of 111 and 113, Riley-street. Terms and conditions at sale.

To Shipbuilders, Shipcarpenters, Shipchandlers, &c.
ENTIRE STOCK AND PLANT OF SHIP-BUILDING YARD.

NELSON and HEWLETT have received instructions from the Official Assignee in the insolvent estate of Bowers and Drake, shipbuilders, &c., Paramatta, to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th instant, at 11 a.m.,
The entire stock and plant of shipbuilding yard, consisting of—
500 hardwood crooks, planking
Blocks, staging, shoes
Steam kiln, pitch kettles, tools
Grindstone, resin, iron
Old spars, sheet copper, two boats
Two punts, treenail machine, &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and other Rings
Albertz, Chains, Lockets, Brooches, &c., &c.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Friedman, of King-street, as above.

THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock,
The remaining unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Hamilton, of Liverpool-street, consisting of gold and silver watches, chains, alberts, brooches, lockets, &c., &c.

New and Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Sextant, Musical Boxes, Revolvers, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.
Under a Bill of Sale.

FRIDAY, 11th August, at 11 o'clock.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Comprising—
WALNUT DRAWING ROOM SUITE, in green
MAGNIFICENT HALL CLOCK in case, Card Table, Dinner Service, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Loo and other Tables, Fenders and Fire-irons, China, Cut Glassware, Whatnot, Crockery
VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS
Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Furniture and requisites.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above, removed to the rooms for convenience of sale.

Insolvent Estate of George Cannon Martin.

On the Premises known as THE NEW BOND, Circular Quay.

2 WEIGHING-MACHINES, 1 ton and ½ ton (Avery's)
1 WEIGHING-MACHINE, 600 lbs. (American)
OFFICE FURNITURE Tables, Desks, Copying Press, Pigeon-holes, Cupboards, &c.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
Quantity TIMBER, Scantling, Pine, &c.
TRUCKS, SKIDS, Blocks, Pulleys, Chains, Utensils, Empty Casks, &c.
1000 3-bushel Bags
50 Half-hogsheads VINEGAR, Potts and Co., London Patent Concentrator, or Quartz Crushing Machine.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock, at the above Bond,
Without reserve.

LIGHT SKIFF,
18 Feet long, with Gear complete, Sails, Jib, Mainsail, Sculls, 2 Sprits, Kellick Line, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11.30 o'clock, opposite the New Bond, Circular Quay.
Without reserve.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

PLANT, BRICKS, and FITTINGS of a BRICK-MAKING YARD, comprising 50,000 new BRICKS, and two Kilns, Pug Mill, Iron Tank, Props, Covers, Bars, Moulds, Stocks, Barrows, Pallets, Grass Weathering, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Yard formerly occupied by Kemsley and Co., Canterbury Road, Petersham,
The above.
Without reserve.

FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

Cottage PIANOFORTE and Stool
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Removed from Sydney House.
Splendid Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoniers
Sideboards, Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting, Lamps, Ornaments, Glassware
Clocks, Pierglass, Price Oil Paintings, Engravings, Books, &c.
Single and Double IRON BEDSTEADS, Tubular, Brass-mounted, &c.; Cots, Horsehair Mattresses, Bedding, Chests Drawers, Bedroom Furniture, Toilet Glasses, Washstands
KITCHEN UTENSILS, Dressers, Crockery, Metal Dish-covers, Russell's and Exeter Stoves, Ovens, &c.
BATHS, Ice Chest, two Plate Glass Doors, Camphorwood Box
SEWING-MACHINES, Singer's, &c.
Real HAIR ALBERTS, Weather Glass, Office Desk, &c.

Insolvent Estate of Thomas Phelps.
Splendid-toned Cottage PIANOFORTE, in walnut case, by Auche, Brothers, prize medal, cost 60 guineas.

Insolvent Estate of H. W. H Stephen.
Office Cupboard, Chairs, Newspapers, Opera Glasses, Gold Watches, Chains, Jewellery.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 149, King-street East,
The above, without reserve.
Now on view.
FRIDAY, August 11, 1876.

☞ AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.
BY ORDER OF THE HON. THE COLONIAL TREASURER
SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY next, August 11, 1876, at 11 o'clock precisely
THE FOLLOWING SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, comprising dray, light cart, wrought and cast iron, chaffcutting machine, kerosene tins, oil cans, iron bedsteads, stationery, powder flasks, swords, garden tools, old mats and sundries, copper hoops, nails, staves, coats, and unserviceable stores, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 10th August.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Fancy Warehousemen, Dealers, &c.

ex DUNBAR CASTLE.
A SMALL and CHOICELY-SELECTED INVOICE of
Elegant CHINA GROUPS and FIGURES
Handsome TOILET and MANTEL ORNAMENTS
MATCH STANDS, PIN BOXES, ASH TRAYS
CIGAR STANDS, WATCH STANDS, FLOWER CUPS, &c.

MR. M. L. SALAMON has been instructed by the importers to offer for public competition, at his Rooms, Nos. 201 and 203, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 10th August, at 11 o'clock, ex Dunbar Castle,
5 packages of the above goods, specially selected for this market.
The goods will be on view on WEDNESDAY, and the auctioneer begs to invite the inspection of intending purchasers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
On THURSDAY, August 17.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT and ATTRACTIVE Sale by auction of MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH furniture in every variety, and from the MOST FASHIONABLE West End HOUSES being a TRIAL SHIPMENT of CHOICE recherché goods
Now landing ex Brenhilda, from London.
Under instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. S. HOFFNUNG and CO.,
60 Cases FURNITURE.
10 Cases ELEGANT PIER GLASSES

COHEN and CO. are favoured with instructions from the consignees, Messrs S. HOFFNUNG and CO. to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
Full particulars in a future issue.
60 cases of manufactures, furniture, pier glasses, &c.
Will be on exhibition forty-eight hours before the sale.

24 Printed Dinner Services
16 Sets Engraved Decanters
22 Oleographs
13 Single Four-post Iron Bedsteads
12 Double ditto ditto
6 Children's Bedsteads
7 Register Grates.
To close accounts.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
Terms, cash.

DAMAGED TOYS.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.
With all faults.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, without reserve,
3 cases assorted toys.
With all faults.
Terms cash.

FRIDAY, August 11.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER BLACKWALL,
as she now lies stranded on the North Reef, Shellharbour.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from THE ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.

COHEN and CO. have been instructed as above to sell by auction, at the Phœnix Wharf, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The hull of the steamer
BLACKWALL,
now lying on the North Reef, Shellharbour.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

1 Very Superior Dining-room Suite, consisting of 12 Chairs, 2 Easy Chairs, and Couch
1 ditto ditto, Oak, consisting of 6 Chairs, Ladies' and Gent.'s Chair, Couch
Pair Carved Rosewood Card Tables
Pair Walnut ditto ditto
Chiffoniers, Bookcase, Dining Table
Wardrobe, Chairs
Marble-top Oak Hat-stand and Chairs to match, &c., &c.
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, without reserve.
The above.
Terms, cash.

NEW COLONIAL FURNITURE,
consisting of Bookcases, Wardrobe, Chests Drawers, Sideboards, Tables, Chairs, Chiffoniers, Safes, &c.
Also about 40 Bundles Cheir Fibre.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the manufacturers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior lot of colonial-manufactured furniture, as above.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, August 11th.

To Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

125 CASES HEYWOOD, BROTHERS' SUPERIOR AMERICAN CHAIRS.
Now landing ex Windora, from Boston.
Under instructions from Messrs. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.

COHEN and CO. are instructed as above to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 11, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A very superior and well selected invoice of Heywood, Brothers' celebrated American chairs, in good assortment, and well adapted for this market.
Full particulars in Friday's issue.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, August 11.

To Engineers, Steamship Proprietors, Ship Chandlers, General Dealers, and others.
ENGINE and BOILER complete of the wrecked steamer BLACKWALL, DONKEY ENGINE, Masts, Spars, Sails, Standing and Running Gear, Anchors and Chains, Stores, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
For positive Unreserved Sale.

COHEN and CO. have been instructed by the Illawarra S. N. Company to sell by auction, on their Wharf, Darling Harbour, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The following salvage, from the wrecked steamer Black wall, viz.—
Surface condensing-engine, 12-inch stroke, 16 inches diameter, with multitubular boiler, in first-class condition, and only been in use about 18 months, and can be at once put in good working order at a very trifling expense.
Also,
DONKEY ENGINE, spars, anchors and chains, sails, standing and running gear, masts, yards, blocks, wheel, lamps, general stores, &c.
The whole of which will be on view at the Illawarra S. N. Company's Wharf prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

THE PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN,
comprising
CHOICE China
RICHLY Cut Glass
Best quality ELECTROPLATE
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE
ELEGANT Bohemian GLASS LUSTRES
RICHLY-CUT ditto ditto VASES
CHOICE NICKNACKS, for Drawing-room Ornamentation
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
ELEGANT Drawing-room ditto
SUPERB Bedroom ditto
GARTON and KING'S Stove, nearly new, with all the piping, &c., complete
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.
Also the
SUPERB Walnut Upright GRAND PIANOFORTE by M. J. Rochals and Co., with most artistic carvings of scroll and flower work specially selected and cost 120 guineas.
N.B.—This Magnificent Instrument has been pronounced by the musical profession to be unequalled in the colony.
To FAMILIES FURNISHING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
By order of a private gentleman.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

IMPORTANT SALE
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
at the Residence of H. AUSTEN, Esq., SUNNYSIDE, NORTH SHORE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell, on an early day,
The above.
*** Catalogues will be prepared, and due notice given, when an inspection can be made.

THIS DAY, 10th August, at 2 p.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

MAGNIFICENT LANDAU
(claret picked out Vermilion),
can be used either as a close or open carriage, lined throughout with the richest material, is very easy in motion, and runs extremely light, and the fact of its being built by Angus is an extra guarantee of its faithfulness of construction and high class finish.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN and OTHERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 2 p.m.,
MAGNIFICENT LANDAU, as described above.
NOW ON VIEW.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.

At the new Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

MAGNIFICENT 4-POST DOUBLE CANOPY-TOP BEDSTEAD, ALL BRASS, dove-tail joints, and all the other GREAT IMPROVEMENTS lately introduced by the renowned manufacturers, Messrs. Winfield and Sons.
The above is QUITE NEW and well worthy general inspection.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by a private gentleman to sell by public auction, at their new Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.
NOW ON VIEW.

FRIDAY, 11th August, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

NEW SHIPMENT
of
HANDSOME CUT CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS,
for
BURNING GAS or KEROSENE,
of the most
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
with Electroplated Burners.

GAS, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 Lights.

KEROSENE, 2, 3, and 4 Lights.
Also,
SIX CASKS GAS CHANDELIER MOONS,
and
TWO CASKS KEROSENE ditto ditto.
CHIMNEYS and WICK.

TO GASFITTERS and PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 11th August, at 11 a.m.,
NEW SHIPMENT
of
HANDSOME CHANDELIERS.
*** The above are well worthy the attention of the trade and private buyers.
Terms at sale.

At the New Auction Rooms,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
ON AN EARLY DAY.
VERY FINE SELECTION
of
MAGNIFICENT SEVRES CHINA,
direct from Paris,
comprising many novelties hitherto unseen in the colony.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
The above.
☞ Descriptive catalogues will be prepared and timely notice given when an inspection can be made.
*** Full particulars in another issue.

BRADLEY,

AUCTION SALES.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

NEW SHIPMENT
of
MAGNIFICENT GAS AND KEROSENE CHANDELIERS,
exquisitely cut crystal glass, of the most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND THE TRADE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, 11th August, at 11 a.m.,
New shipment of handsome crystal chandeliers.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

2 Bales, each 25 dozen, 2½ lbs. 3-Bushel Corn Sacks.
More or less stained by oil.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

TO TOBACCONISTS, FANCY REPOSITORIES, AND OTHERS.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 packages, comprising MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES, superior quality; pouches, match boxes, pipe mounts, brushware, perfumery, jet goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, August 11th.

Coffee Mills, Corkscrews
Plumbs and Levels, Screw Wrenches, Auger Bits
File Handles, Carpenters' Rules, Spokeshaves
Butchers' Knives, Rat Traps, Planes, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of ironmongery, comprising the above lines.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 9th August, 1876.
BRODIE AND OTHERS v. BUHLER.

ON FRIDAY next, 11th August instant, at 12 noon, at the Rooms of Mr. Charles Teakle, auctioneer, Wynyard-street, Sydney (unless the above warrant is previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A quantity of blue President cloth.
Terms, cash.
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Pitt-street.

To Warehousemen, Clothiers, Drapers, and others.

Large and Attractive Sale of
ORIGINAL PACKAGES OF
WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, MANCHESTER GOODS, STUFFS, LINENS, &c., &c.

Now landed ex Dunbar Castle, Brunhilda, and other ships.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday,
124 bales and cases of the above, in WHOLE PACKAGES, as follows:—
Ex John O'Gaunt,
W in diamond over YL,
4294— 32 pieces black alpacas, 6 numbers
6803— 19 ditto coloured derrys.
W in diamond over CM,
4306— 10 pieces 6-4 blue serges
4307—10 ditto ditto
4308— 6 ditto best black unions
4309— 6 ditto 6-4 super ditto
4305— 8 ditto wool trouserings
4310— 10 ditto 3-4 wool tweeds
4316— 10 ditto ¾ wool tweeds
4311— 10 ditto ditto
4312— 6 ditto 6-4 black unions
4313— 5 ditto 6-4 blue wool serges
4314— 10 ditto ¾ colonial tweeds
4315— 10 ditto ditto ditto
4301— 10 ditto wool trouserings
4302— 10 ditto ditto
4303— 10 ditto ditto
4304— 8 ditto ditto
4317— 5 ditto 6-4 coatings
4318— 4 ditto ditto.
308— 12 ditto W. E. colonial tweeds
Ex City of Glasgow,
J&Co. in diamond,
22—130 boys' reginald suits
31—290 men's super S. and D. B. black cloth vests, 3 numbers,
4 bales heavy grey domestics and sheetings.
Ex Modes.
16— 80 men's fancy check tweed trousers
17— 75 ditto ditto and vests to match
18— 75 ditto ditto ditto ditto
19—141 ditto ditto trousers
20— 54 men's all-wool check tweed trousers
21— 65 ditto fancy ditto ditto
23— 64 ditto M'Donald check ditto ditto
24— 74 ditto check ditto ditto
25— 74 ditto ditto ditto
26— 82 ditto coloured tweed ditto
27—100 ditto fancy ditto
28—100 ditto ditto
34—100 ditto ditto
38— 80 fancy tweed trousers and D. B. vests
39— 40 ditto D. B. diagonal pagets
41— 20 pilot yachting jackets
42— 20 ditto ditto ditto
44— 52 M'Donald check trousers and D. B. vests
45— 36 boys' diagonal Brighton suits
47— 26 men's pilot reefing jackets
51—200 cases S. and D. B. black cloth vests
52— 20 Bannockburn tweed suits.
Ex Jerusalem,
BC,
296—100 men's black cloth prince of wales S.B. pagets
296—100 ditto ditto, bound
300—100 ditto ditto D. B., stitched
301—100 ditto ditto, bound
302— 50 ditto ditto, ditto
50 ditto ditto, stitched
305—150 ditto printed mole trousers
306— 1 case same.
Ex Juliet.
W in diamond over MC,
4297-8— 2 cases assorted fancy soaps, in 7-lb. boxes.
Ex Dunbar Castle.
W in diamond over MS,
4701-11— 11 cases assorted fancy soaps, in 7-lb. boxes.
Ex Dunbar Castle,
1-9— 9 cases clothing, comprising—
72 men's all-wool tweed trousers, 5155
63 ditto black doe ditto, 1467
69 boys' pilot cambrian jackets, quilted, 1380
32 ditto nap ditto, 1399
100 ditto ditto ditto, 1400
42 ditto pilot ditto, 1377
44 men's pilot reefing jackets, 1277
95 ditto fancy tweed trousers, 1351
102 ditto ditto, 1193
179 ditto ditto, 1513
53 ditto ditto, 1254
18 boy's black cloth K.B. suits, 1434
90 men's black cloth S. B. vests, 1416
150 ditto ditto D. B. ditto, 1428
150 ditto pilot reefing jackets, 3 numbers
81 ditto yachting ditto, 1270
21 ditto nap chesterfield overcoats, 1288
83 ditto beaver ditto, 1286
100 boys' blue reginald suits, 1381.
All packages to be charged half-cost.
Terms at sale.

HATS
CANVAS
SEWING-MACHINES

TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th instant,

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW,
at 11.30 sharp,
CT.
133—10 dozen men's drab stiff felt hats
171—18 8-12 ditto soft felt canadians, 3 colours
174—16 ditto boys ditto, 4 ditto
175—24 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
180— 8 ditto men's black stiff felts
181— 8 ditto drab ditto
201— 8 ditto ditto
209— 8 ditto ditto
218— 8 ditto black ditto
219— 8 ditto ditto
220— 8 ditto ditto
222— 8 ditto drab ditto.
At 12 o'clock,
Ex Dunbar Castle,
D in diamond,
1-5— 5 bales best red stripe merchant navy canvas, each 4 pieces, each Nos. 1 to 5.
Ex Strathdon,
D&S in diamond,
2-11— 10 bales extra ditto, same assortment
53-62—10 ditto heavy ditto, ditto.
At 12.15,
20 cases hand sewing-machines
10 ditto sewing-machines, with treadle,
comprising various makers' goods, well known in this market.
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED GOODS.

Ex JERUSALEM, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged by sea water.
WCF in Diamond, 1919 and 1920 at side.
2 casks containing
50 dozen IRON AXLE PULLEYS, 1¼ inch
30 dozen ditto ditto, 1½ and 2 inch
50 dozen BRASS ditto, 1¼ inch
30 dozen ditto ditto, 1½ and 2 inch
20 dozen ALL BRASS ditto, 1½ and 2 inch
5 dozen ditto ditto, 2½ and 2½ inch
WCF in Diamond, 2195,
1 Cask, containing
3 dozen VICTORIA CHARCOAL BOX IRONS, STRAIGHT PIPE, 6¼, 7, 7½ inch
3 dozen ditto ditto, BENT PIPE, ditto
WCF in Diamond, 2232,
1 Cask, containing
18 dozen TOWER BOLTS, 3, 7, and 8 inch
7 dozen ditto ditto, 9 to 20 inch
3 dozen PADLOCKS, 6, 8, and 10 inch
4 dozen ditto, extra strong, 12 to 18 inch

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp, without reserve,
On account of whom it may concern.
4 hhds. IRONMONGERY, as above,
With all faults.
Terms cash.

MONDAY, 14th instant.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

New and Seasonable Goods, just landed,
comprising
Women's Cashmere, S.H., toes and wings
Ditto Lasting, ditto, wings
Ditto ditto, T.P.H., toes and wings
Ditto ditto, M.H., H.P., vamp
Ditto ditto, ditto, toes and plain and fancy stitch, special sizes
Ditto Kid, ditto, 2 to 5
Ditto ditto, ditto, 2 to 7, H.P., vamp
Girls' and Children's All-patent, 3 to 5, 4 to 6, 7 to 10, and 11 to 1
Ditto ditto Patent Gavis, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Lorne Shoes, ditto ditto, and 11 to 1
Ditto ditto Period ditto, 7 to 10, and 11 to 1
Ditto ditto Lasting, M.H., 4 to 6, 7 to 10, and 11 to 1
Gent.'s Kid E.S., 5 to 8
Ditto Kid, Levant, and Patent Oxford Shoes, 5 to 8.
Also,
1 case French Calf Wellington Leg
1 ditto Silk Terry Elastic, 4½ and 5 inch.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The above.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th instant.

Pianofortes by A. Bord, of Paris
Ditto Burling and Burling
Ditto Purfitt and Denham
Harmoniums by Green and Savage.

To Musical Instrument Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of the above very superior instruments, just landed, and which will be sold
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

FIXTURES. FIXTURES. FIXTURES.

NEW CIRCULAR COUNTER, LARGE DESKS, ROSTRUMS, &c.

The above are BEAUTIFULLY MADE, are in EXCELLENT CONDITION, AND MAY NOW BE INSPECTED.

LE. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 11th, at half-past 10,
A splendid lot of fixtures, worthy the attention of the public.
Terms, cash.

Schooner SUMMER ROSE,
83 tons register, carries 125 tons on a draft of 7 feet 6 inches; coppered and copper fastened; built at Nelson Bay a few months since.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
in consequence of the DISSOLUTION of the firm of Messrs. MARTIN and CLARK.

LE. THRELKELD will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
First lot to be offered,
The first-class schooner SUMMER ROSE, well found in sails, gear, and stores; can be confidently recommended as one of the strongest vessels of her size that ever entered this port.

Can be inspected at the Market Wharf, where she now lies, having just arrived with a cargo from the Macleay River.
Terms liberal.

BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.

VERY IMPORTANT BOOT and SHOE SALE.

JUST LANDED from JOHN O'GAUNT and MEDEA, the CHOICEST SHIPMENTS of BOOTS and SHOES EVER IMPORTED.

BOSTOCK'S MOROCCO E.S. WOMEN'S, MAIDS', and GIRLS
DITTO SHOES OF THE PERIOD, WOMEN'S, MAIDS', and GIRLS'
SNOW and BENNETT'S MOROCCO E.S. DITTO, DITTO, DITTO
DITTO DITTO LASTING, EVERY MAKE
FLOTAU'S MOROCCO WOMEN'S, MAIDS', and GIRLS'
JONES'S MEN'S E.S. ALL KINDS, HAND-SEWN
POLLAK'S LASTING E.S. with TOES and PLAIN.

LE. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock,
4 invoices of boots and shoes of the very best description ever placed in the Sydney market, and in splendid condition
Also, a small but select parcel of boots of foreign manufacture.
Terms at sale.

GLEBE POINT.

Choice FREEHOLD WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS.
Attractive and Most Important LAND SALE,
on the Ground,
SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 o'clock.
7 beautifully-situated VILLA SITES.
Must be sold to close Accounts.
Unparalleled Terms.
Crown Title Certificate.

F. BRADLY has received positive instructions to sell by public auction, as above,
7 really valuable and desirable building sizes.
This charming spot possesses most undeniable advantages.
It is delightfully situated on the waters of Johnson's Bay, with good natural drainage. The neighbourhood is highly respectable, easy access to town; 'buses to the spot every five minutes; land daily increasing in value; and the only freeholds to be obtained in this enviable locality.
N.B.—Most advantageous terms—2s in the £ cash deposit; the balance by monthly instalments of 1s in the £, bearing 6 per cent.
OBSERVE: This is positively the last sale in this locality.
F. BRADLY, Auctioneer and Land-salesman, Property Exchange, George and Margaret streets.

For Absolute Sale, on very Easy Terms,
on SATURDAY, 19th August, at 3 o'clock,
on the Premises,
Kernoa,
by order of H. Marie, Esq.,
Handsome FAMILY RESIDENCE, brick and stone,
Wilson-street, Newtown.

F. BRADLY has received instructions to sell by public auction, as above,
That magnificent well-built residence
KERNOA,
on block of land 77 x 110.
N.B.—Terms: Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the property, one-fourth of the balance cash deposit, the balance by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months; bank interest
F. BRADLY, Auctioneer and Land Salesman, Property Exchange, George and Margaret streets.

In the Insolvency of Mr. MOSELY.

BOWDEN and MILLS are instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises, Fourth-street, Woollahra, on SATURDAY next, the 12th August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon prompt,
The comfortable little cottage, containing four rooms, in the occupation of Mr. Cherry, at a rental of £20 16s per annum.
Further particulars on application to the Auctioneers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED GOODS, recently landed, for Sale by Auction.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BOWDEN and MILLS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, under instructions from the importer,
A large assortment of electroplated ware, jewellery, gilt clocks under shades, sewing-machines
Table and pocket cutlery
Washing and wringing machines
Ladies' and children's umbrellas
Woollens, hats, clothing, shirts
Boots and shoes, terry elastic
Machine cotton, thread, and silk
Glass, earthenware, &c., &c.
The goods will be on view the day previous to the sale.
Terms at sale.

☞ Country shop and store keepers will find this a good opportunity to assort up their stocks.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. LAWRENCE HICKEY.

BOWDEN and MILLS are instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, on the ground, two allotments of the Canonbury Estate, Waverley, near Charing Cross Hotel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 12th August, at 3 o'clock prompt,
Two allotments, Nos. 36 and 37, section 2, of the Canonbury Estate, commencing at the intersection of Edward-street with John-street, bearing west 112 feet 6 inches; on the west by a line bearing north 66 feet; on the north by the south side of lot 33 for 112 feet 6 inches; and on the east by Edmund-street, bearing south 66 feet.
After the sale of the land a quantity of building stone (ashlar and rubble), will be disposed of.
Plan on view at the Auction Room.

THE ESTATE OF ADDERTON,
WITHIN THREE MILES FROM PARRAMATTA,
ON THE ROAD TO RYDE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF ABSOLUTE SALE,
On THURSDAY, August 24.

BOWDEN and MILLS are favoured with instructions from the Executors under the Will of the late Honorable Robert Towns, to sell by auction, on the 24th August, at the Land Sale Rooms, 151, Pitt-street,
The whole of the valuable ESTATE of ADDERTON, comprising about 120 ACRES, including the homestead, the present residence of Mrs. Towns and family; the ORCHARD; CULTIVATION and GRAZING PADDOCKS, let to Mr. Franks at £100 per year.
At the same time will be sold, in two lots of about 12 acres each, the land directly opposite to Adderton, separated from it by the main road to Ryde from Parramatta, to which each lot has very extensive frontage. The soil very good, with plenty of timber for general purposes; well watered on the eastern side, and all enclosed by a fence.
Title satisfactory.
Terms easy, viz.:—One-third cash deposit; the balance may remain for a term at 7 per cent.

A BANK CORNER,
or
PALACE HOTEL BLOCK,
YORK AND ERSKINE STREETS.

THE FINEST SITE IN THE CITY UNBUILT UPON.
An elevated and commanding position, close to the GENERAL POST OFFICE, GEORGE-STREET, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, and other edifices.

TO PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS, COMPANIES, MERCANTILE FIRMS, CAPITALISTS, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, WOOL AND PRODUCE SALESMEN, &c., &c.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY August 17, at 11 o'clock,
THAT MOST ELIGIBLE CORNER LOT, having a frontage of
50 feet to YORK-STREET
80 feet to ERSKINE-STREET
and
50 feet to YORK-LANE.
Lots 2 and 3 have each 16 feet to YORK-STREET by 80 FEET in DEPTH to YORK-LANE, at the rear.
It is THE MAIN ARTERY to the GRAFTON WHARF, the CLARENCE and RICHMOND S. N. CO.'S WHARF, the A.S.N. CO.'S WHARF, QUEENSLAND WHARF, TAYLOR and CO.'S TIMBER WHARF, the ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S WHARF, LIME-STREET and CORPORATION WHARFS, PYRMONT, BALMAIN, WATERVIEW and LANE COVE RIVER STEAMERS WHARFS, the VICTORIA WHARF, with many others, from which radiates all the COASTAL and INTERCOLONIAL TRAFFIC business of the PORT.
NEXT TO THE LEADING POSITIONS in GEORGE and PITT STREETS, this most assuredly ranks in value, as evidenced amongst other features by the colossal structures now in course of erection by those eminently enterprising gentlemen Messrs. J. FRAZER, J. B. RUNDLE, and LASSETTER and CO., with other improvements contemplated.
As a SITE FOR LAW CHAMBERS, LITERARY INSTITUTION,
or
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
it is UNRIVALLED.
Title TORRENS'S Act.
Terms liberal.

SUBSTANTIAL and FAITHFULLY-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE,
Darling-street, close to the Darling-street Ferry,
BALMAIN.

WE. PRITCHARD has received instructions from J. BOOTH, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
A most substantial and convenient family Residence, built entirely of cut stone, having a frontage of about 41 feet 6 inches to Darling-street, by a depth of about 84 feet, also a frontage of about 28 feet 6 inches to Johnson-street, by a depth of about 63 feet 6 inches.
This house contains 8 large, well ventilated, and lofty rooms, two of which are 24 x 14, hall 8 feet wide, kitchen, wash-house, shed, fowl and other out houses. Excellent supply of pure water from well with pump attached, and large galvanized iron tank.
TITLE—Under TORRENS' ACT.
Terms at sale.

THREE COTTAGES AND LAND,
opposite the Sydney University,
ARUNDEL-TERRACE,
FOREST LODGE.

WE. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
Three Cottages, situated in Arundel-terrace, opposite the University, built of brick, on stone foundations, shingled roofs.
Two of the cottages contain each 4 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, wash-house with copper, verandahs back and front. One cottage contains 3 rooms, kitchen, and verandah in front. All built of brick, on stone foundations, having a frontage of 58 feet to Arundel-terrace by a depth of 145 feet to Catherine-street. Rental, £104 per year.
TITLE, LEASEHOLD.
Ground rent, £12 2s 6d yearly.
Terms at sale.

TWO FAITHFULLY BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES,
opposite the residence of W. Redman, Esq.,
the SYDNEY UNIVERSITY,
ARUNDEL-TERRACE,
FOREST LODGE.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.

WE. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
Two most substantially-erected houses, having a frontage of about 36 feet to Arundel-terrace, by a depth of 122 feet, more or less, to a lane leaning to Catherine-street; built of brick on stone foundations, slated roofs, verandah and balcony in front and balcony at back, dwarf wall and iron palisading, containing each 6 rooms hall, folding-doors on ground floor, cedar fittings, kitchen, wash-house, stable, and other outhouses.
This property is in an elevated position, and commands a beautiful view of the Sydney University, St. John's, and the Presbyterian Colleges.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.
Terms at sale.

BREMER VILLA and LAND,
fronting St. John's and Broadstairs streets,
NEAR THE ADOLPHUS-STREET FERRY,
BALMAIN.

WE. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mrs. Frerichs, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
A substantial stone-built family residence, slated roof, having a frontage of 166 feet to St. John's-street, 202 feet to Broadstairs-street, by depths of 78 feet 3 inches and 66 feet 3 inches, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, store, washhouse, stable, large well lined with stone, pump attached, large garden, well stocked; gas laid on.
Title, Freehold.
Terms at sale.

WE. PRITCHARD'S
ORDER OF SALE
of CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at his Rooms,
281, George-street, opp site Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, August 10th,
at 11 o'clock,

CHOICE ALLOTMENT of LAND,
opposite the Sydney University,
fronting the Newtown Road and Alma-street,
DARLINGTON.

THREE CHOICE ALLOTMENTS of LAND,
fronting BROUGHAM and DENHAM STREETS,
opposite Lyndhurst College,
GLEBE.

BREMER VILLA and LAND,
fronting St. John's and Broadstairs streets,
near the ADOLPHUS-STREET FERRY,
BALMAIN.

SUBSTANTIAL and FAITHFULLY BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE,
Darling-street, close to the Darling-street Ferry,
BALMAIN.

TWO FAITHFULLY BUILT DWELLING HOUSES and LAND,
opposite the residence of W. Redman, Esq.,
The Sydney University,
ARUNDEL-TERRACE,
FOREST LODGE.

THREE COTTAGES AND LAND,
fronting the Sydney University,
ARUNDEL-TERRACE,
FOREST LODGE.

BLOCK OF LAND,
FRONTING BROWN and ROBERT STREETS,
and SMALL'S-TERRACE,
Near Canterbury Road and Railway Line,
PETERSHAM.

For further particulars see yesterday's HERALD.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

FREEHOLD TITLE.
THREE CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
fronting BROUGHAM and DENHAM STREETS,
opposite Lyndhurst College,
GLEBE.

WE. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
Three choice allotments of land, Nos. 27, 29, and 31 of section 6, having a frontage of 82 feet 6 inches to Brougham-street, by a depth of 96 feet to Denham-street, and a lane at the rear.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.
NO RESERVE. TERMS, CASH.

CHOICE ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
opposite the Sydney University,
fronting the Newtown Road and Alma-street,
DARLINGTON.

WE. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 10, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable block of land, having a frontage of 19 feet to Newtown Road, 19 feet to Alma-street, by a depth of 195 feet 6 inches.
Upon this property are erected several substantially-built workshops, let on lease for five years at a rental of 15s per week.
Title under Torrens' Act.
Terms at sale.

BLOCK OF LAND,
FRONTING BROWN AND ROBERT STREETS,
AND SMALL'S TERRACE,
near Canterbury Road,
and Railway line,
PETERSHAM.

WE. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
A block of land having frontages of 114 feet to Brown-street, 231 feet to Robert-street, and 93 feet to Small's-terrace (all more or less) and adjoining Higgins' land.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.
Terms at sale.

SUPERIOR CITY INVESTMENT.

KENT-STREET,
west side, a few yards north of Margaret-street.

TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 219 and 221, Kent-street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Blair.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 29 FEET 8 inches to KENT-STREET, with a depth of about 115 feet, on which are erected those TWO MASSIVELY-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 219 and 221, KENT-STREET, of brick on stone foundations, containing each 6 rooms, with large yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ The above will be found a most desirable investment, in a favourite and valuable position in the city.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD LAND SALE.
ON THE GROUND,
SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST, at 3 o'clock.

THE PICK of BURWOOD,
NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

TWENTY-FOUR CHOICE SITES.
RAILWAY PARADE SOUTH.
STANLEY-STREET.
SPRING-STREET.
CONDOR PLACE,
divided by STANLEY-STREET from the Grounds attached to the NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL.
Each site has about 50 FEET frontage, with depths ranging from 118½ to 200 FEET.
☞ The position is the most elevated part of BURWOOD, within two minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION, on the south side of the line, and a few feet west of the gate-crossing at the PUBLIC SCHOOL.
The subdivision is so arranged that intending purchasers will be able to take consecutive lots, thereby securing the land they require at the same rate at which the first lot may be knocked down at the sale. Each lot is pegged out.
Instructions are imperative to dispose of the whole of the lots on the GROUND, to the highest bidders.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the GROUND, on
SATURDAY, 12th AUGUST, at 3 o'clock.
The above described TWENTY-FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in the best position of the popular and beautiful
RAILWAY SUBURB OF BURWOOD.
FREE TICKETS per 2.30 Train on day of sale, and LITHOGRAPHS, can now be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
TERMS:—25 per cent. deposit; residue, 6, 12, and 18 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
POSITIVE SALE
to close a partnership account.

IMPORTANT VALUABLE COUNTRY ESTATES.

COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.—210 Acres of Agricultural and Grazing Land on the RICHMOND ROAD, adjoining the CLYDESDALE ESTATE, and near the RIVERSTONE RAILWAY STATION.

COUNTY of ST. VINCENT.—382 Acres of Land on MAJOR'S CREEK, well-known as SHEPPARD and ALGER'S GOLD-FIELD, from which good returns continue to be obtained.

COUNTY of BATHURST. — 1466 a. 2 r. 16 p. WOOLLEY'S GRANTS, on LEWIS' PONDS, near GUIONG, between Bathurst and Orange, and adjoining the OPHIR and GREAT WESTERN COPPER MINES. These Lands are known to be rich in Copper ore.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.
The above valuable country estates.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

MISSENDEN ROAD,
OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NEAT STONE and BRICK COTTAGE in BRODIE-STREET, on the south side, a few feet from the corner of the MISSENDEN ROAD, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Walker.
The Land has about 30 feet frontage to BRODIE-STREET, and the Cottage has Verandah in front and contains two rooms and kitchen, with well of water, garden plot in front, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.
The above described small cottage at Camperdown.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday.

ORDER OF SALE
OF
CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
to be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock.

CLARENCE-STREET. Stone built residence, No. 126, Clarence-street, between Barrack and King streets.
PADDINGTON. Block of land, lots 26 and 27, Harbour View Estate, Little Gippa-street, off Gippa-street, east of Glenmore Road.
NEWTOWN. Corner block of land, Missenden Road and Elizabeth-street, with cottage thereon, opposite St. John's College.
ASHFIELD. Three choice villa SITES, CHARLOTTE-STREET, a little beyond the Bonus Store, near the Railway station.
BOTANY. Dwelling-house, with 3½ acres of rich garden land, Botany Road, close to the Halfway House, and known as the property of the late Mr. G. Morris.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CLARENCE-STREET,
Between Barrack and King streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 15 FEET 9 inches to CLARENCE-STREET, with a depth of about 47 feet, on which is that STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, No. 126, Clarence-street, occupied by Mr. Gunn, containing 5 rooms, with yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ This is a desirable property, in the very centre of the business and most valuable portion of the city.

Particulars of title can be obtained on application to W. Maguire, Esq., solicitor to vendor, Elizabeth-street.

CHOICE CITY INVESTMENT.

LADY ROBINSON-TERRACE,
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
SEVEN RECENTLY ERECTED SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT HANDSOME RESIDENCES, a few feet north of VICTORIA-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of freehold land having a frontage of 107½ feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of about 90 feet, extending to a lane at rear, on which is the well finished handsome range of dwelling-houses, known as
LADY ROBINSON-TERRACE,
consisting of SEVEN RESIDENCES, remarkably well built of brick on massive stone foundations, with verandahs and balconies, containing each 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, wash-house, good well drained yards, &c., at the rear. The Houses are well designed, have a neat pleasing elevation, and are fitted in excellent style, with every family convenience. They are erected above the street level, a few feet back from the alignment, on which is a dwarf stone wall, and iron fence, with gates leaving a small garden plot in front of each. At extremely moderate rents the property realises a return of upwards of
£100 PER ANNUM.

☞ Those seeking PERMANENT INVESTMENTS in CITY PROPERTY are invited to inspect the above. The position is ELEVATED, in the most DESIRABLE and BEST LETTING PORTION of the Surry Hills. The premises have just been completed, and will be found on CLOSE EXAMINATION, to be SUBSTANTIALLY AND FAITHFULLY BUILT throughout, and SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.
Terms at sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SPLENDID CITY BLOCK,
GEORGE and PITT STREETS,
CIRCULAR QUAY,
in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

All that piece of Land containing by admeasurement
UPWARDS OF HALF AN ACRE,
having about the following frontages:—
95 FEET to GEORGE-STREET
84 FEET to PITT-STREET,
(opposite Alfred-street, Circular Quay), and having a DEPTH of ABOUT 220 FEET. On portion of the George-street frontage are the following—The COMMERCIAL HOTEL, a substantial stone-built 3-story house, and the premises adjoining let to Mr. Cason, baker. The whole of the Pitt-street frontage and land is occupied by LIVINGSTONE'S, formerly ROLFE'S, TIMBER YARD.
This extensive VALUABLE PROPERTY on the TWO LEADING THOROUGHFARES of the City, a FEW YARDS from the CIRCULAR QUAY, will be offered
IN ONE LOT,
or if desired, subdivided into
EIGHT LOTS,
according to a plan now being prepared.

TERMS—One-third cash, residue at 6 per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
The above, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan at the Rooms.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Mr. John A. Gardiner's famous Bora and Marra Creek STATIONS.
Together with the Herd of Cattle.
Bearing the well-known AG brand.

GE. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John A. Gardiner, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on or about the 20th SEPTEMBER next,
The above first-class fattening stations, and comprising the blocks—
Derri Derri — Willa
Wagoo, No. 2 — Upper Weeli East
Lower Peelogowarner — Bumba
and Wambouin,
of an estimated area of 170,000 acres, more or less, together with the herd of cattle, numbering about 7,000 head, more or less. The whole of which, with the exception of some 500 fattening bullocks, bear the far-famed AG brand.
These runs have fifteen miles frontage to the Lower Macquarie River, or Mole Reed Beds, and extend back twenty miles to the Marra Creek, to which they have a frontage of ten miles.
The blocks fronting the Mole Reed Beds are essentially cattle country. The flooded ground and run extends back from the river on an average of about two miles, and we think we can safely say that no finer cattle country, either for fattening or carrying capabilities, especially in the driest seasons, can be found in the whole of Australia.
The frontage to the Marra Creek, and the back country between it and the other side, comprising about 100,000 acres, consists wholly of dry saltbush plains, admirably adapted for either sheep or cattle, and has been long famed for the rapidity with which it fattens.
THE HERD
has been so well attended to for many years, both by judicious culling and the introduction of high-class bulls of the most fashionable blood, that the cattle may now be looked upon as
NEARLY PURE DURHAMS.
It is estimated there are now fully 2000 bullocks on the runs, a good number of which will be fit for market by day of sale.
Of these, about 570 were purchased some time since at a high figure; and, with this exception, the remainder are all station-breds.
The whole of the runs
are fenced in
and subdivided into three paddocks.
The boundary fencing consists of three wires, and one rail and two wires.
The subdivisions are principally wire and post and rail, with a little dog-leg.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on the Mole consist of 4-roomed superintendent's cottage, covered with iron; stockman's hut, of 4 rooms, ditto ditto, kitchen, &c., attached; two large tanks for use of house; two horse paddocks one of 200 acres, enclosed by two-rail fence, and one of 100 acres; good stockyard, capable of working the herd, with swing-gates and conveniences to draft five ways; also, sheds, stables, outbuildings, &c.
On the Bora, 4-roomed stockman's hut, covered with iron; new stockyard, capable of working 1500 head of cattle, with swing-gates and conveniences to draft five ways.
On the Warra, 6-roomed stockman's house, covered with iron, kitchen, &c.; good yard, capable of working 3000 head of cattle, with swing-gates, &c.
In fact the improvements on the runs are equal to anything in the Western district.
In submitting these valuable stations for public competition, the Auctioneers would specially request intending buyers to go and inspect for themselves, as the herd of cattle is one of the most noted in the whole of the colony, and the runs must be seen to form an idea of the peculiar advantages which they possess, both for fattening stock and withstanding the most protracted droughts.
Terms liberal.

Plan of runs and all information can be had from the Agents.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

VALUABLE FATTENING STATION PROPERTIES.

ON THE NAMOI RIVER.
DRILDOOL STATION, comprising the blocks or runs Drildool, Cubbaroo, and Dead Bullock Warrambool,

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 7th August, 1876.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony.

Tenderers may be in attendance when the tenders are opened, and the name of the successful tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Dates to which Tenders can be received at this office.
Erection of Court and Watch House, Canonbar.	
Fencing Land, Harbour Defences, Bradley's Head.	11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
Supply of 8 tons of best Ingot Copper to be delivered at the Railway Store, Redfern Station	
Erection of Court-house at Walgett.	11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.
Stabling, Fencing, &c., Court-house, Inverell.	
Erection of Post and Telegraph Offices, Tenterfield.	
Erection of Court-house and Lockup, Moree.	11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant.
Additions to Gaol, Orange.	

JOHN LACKEY.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 5th August, 1876.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the pressure of work, arising from the great increase in the current business of the Department of Lands, it has been found absolutely necessary to restrict the time for personal interviews with the Minister for Lands and Heads of Offices under him. It is therefore hereby notified, for public information, that from and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, the Minister and Heads of Offices or Sub-Departments will only be able to receive the public between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on each day of the week, excepting Saturday; and that up to 11 a.m. and after 3 p.m. the Department, and all Offices or Branches in connection with it, will be closed to the general public, as well as all day on Saturdays.

The Minister for Lands would also take this opportunity of specially requesting that gentlemen desiring to see him or the Under-Secretary personally, on any matters requiring their attention, will, in the first instance, make inquiry, either of the Chief Clerk or of the Head of that particular Branch of that Department in which such matters are dealt with, as to the state of the cases in which they are interested, or wish to obtain a decision. The adoption of this course will not only prevent much waste of the Minister's time, but will also be found a great convenience, as well as the means of expediting business.

Printed statements, showing the different Branches of the Department and the class of business transacted by them respectively, can be obtained upon application.

THOMAS GARRETT.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 5th August, 1876.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 15th August, from persons willing to contract for the supply of eight (8) tons of the best Ingot Copper, to be delivered at the Railway Store Redfern Station.

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Copper for the Railway Department."

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works,
Brisbane, 3rd August, 1876.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS.

CONTRACT FOR WORKS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of the 3rd and 4th Sections of the Western Railway, from Calvert's Creek to Dalaca, in lengths, 27 miles and 24½ miles respectively; in accordance with plans, sections, drawings, general conditions, and specifications, to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Brisbane, on and after the 21st instant, where also forms of tender, and further particulars, can be obtained.

Tenders must be deposited at the office of the Commissioner for Railways, Brisbane, not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1876, endorsed, separately, "Tender for 3rd or 4th Section, Western Railway."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GEORGE THORN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRICKETT TESTIMONIAL FUND.—HOLDERS of Subscription Lists are requested to hand in to the Hon. Treasurers, Messrs. Curtis and Mannix, at Punch's Hotel, King-street, Sydney, between 8 and 9 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th instant, whatever moneys they have collected, and the names of the subscribers, for publication in the newspapers.

List holders may at any time send in names of subscribers and money collected to the Hon. Treasurers, at 165, Pitt-street.

P. J. CLARK
WALTER H. COOPER } Hon. Secretaries.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—
THIS DAY, at 9 a.m.,
will commence a
GRAND EXHIBITION
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CHOICE GLASS
BEAUTIFUL CHINA
MASSIVE PLATE
JAPANESE CURIOS
INDIAN MANUFACTURES
VALUABLE PAINTINGS
PROOF ENGRAVINGS
SPLENDID STATUARY,
&c., &c., &c.,
at
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB'S
New Auction Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,
of the whole of the
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and CARRIAGES,
the property of
JOHN HOSKINGS, Esq.,
removed from
"CARRARA," ROSE BAY.

NOTE.—The AUCTIONEERS have much pleasure in directing the attention of the GENTRY, FAMILIES FURNISHING, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, LOVERS OF ART, and COMMISSION AGENTS to their REMARKABLE sale of the above, commencing THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 a.m.

LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO INSPECT.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers and Valuators,
Spring and O'Connell streets.

, Catalogues obtainable on application.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 10th, for remarking and reducing the stock, for the semi-annual sale, commencing on FRIDAY.

RILEY, BROTHERS, Brickfield-hill.
RILEY BROTHERS, Oxford-street.

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due THIS DAY, the 10th August, between the hours of 10 and 5, and 7 and 9 in the evening, at the offices, 267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

Shares and all information can be obtained from
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

REWARD.—£5 Reward will be paid by the undersigned for any information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who poisoned his Dog, about Monday night.

GEORGE DANNS, Pyrmont Bridge Road.

JAMES T. RYAN,
Auctioneer, General Commission, and Land Agent.
Money to LEND, in sums from £300 to £10,000 at 6 per cent.
Houses and Land for SALE, city and suburbs.
81, King-street, Sydney.

RICHARD CROSBY and CO.
Hobart Town,
Tasmania,
have stocks of
Huon, Brown's River, Jerusalem, and N. W. Coast
POTATOES,
and are prepared to receive and execute orders.

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 7½ per cent. for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, 9th August, 1876.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—BRANCHES of this Bank are now open for the transaction of Banking Business at DUBBO, and at HILLSTON on the River Lachlan, in this colony.

VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 9th August, 1876.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all and singular, Clerks and literate persons, whomsoever and wheresoever, in and throughout our colony of New South Wales and the dependencies thereof,

GREETING:

WE do hereby authorize, empower, and strictly enjoin and command you, jointly and severally, peremptorily to cite, or cause to be cited, DONALD CAMERON, the Executor named in the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL JOHN SNELL late of Hay, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, deceased (having whilst living, and at the time of his death, lands, goods, chattels, and credits, within our said colony or the dependencies thereof, sufficient to found the Jurisdiction of our Supreme Court), to appear personally, or by his Proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on the sixteenth day after he shall have been served with this citation, if it be a Court day, or on the Court day then next following, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, then and there to bring into and leave in the Registry of our said Court the true and original last Will and Testament of the said deceased, and to accept or refuse the burden of the probate and execution thereof, otherwise to show good and sufficient cause (if he has or know any) why Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed, and all and singular the lands, goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, should not be committed and granted according to law; and further to do and receive as unto law and justice shall appertain under the pain of the law and contempt thereof, at the instance of DAVID LAWRENCE LEVY, of Pitt-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Solicitor, as the duly constituted Attorney of JOSEPH BEAUMONT, JULIUS MATHEWS, and WILLIAM HENRY SPIER, of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Boot and Shoe Importers (trading under the style or firm of Beaumont, Mathews, and Spier), creditors of the said deceased, and what you shall do or cause to be done in the premises you shall duly certify unto our said Court with these presents.

Witness the Honorable Sir JAMES MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, this eighth day of August, in the fortieth year of our reign.

(L.S.) T. M. SLATTERY, Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—The Public are cautioned against giving my WIFE credit, without my written authority. (Signed) GEORGE HEAPY, Glebe-street, Woollahara. August 9, 1876.

NOTICE.—£5 REWARD for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any DRIVER or CONDUCTOR selling or disposing of OMNIBUS TICKETS, except Railway Bus Drivers, who are allowed to sell.

By order.
W. MARSHALL, Secretary.
Office S. U. O. Company (limited), 72, King-street,
5th August, 1876.

REMOVAL.—J. S. GORDON and CO., Wine Merchants, from 147, to 185, Pitt-street.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, No. 2, Wynyard-square, will be absent from Sydney during the month of October.

August 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.—All DEBTS due to the late firm of CAREY, GILLES, and CO. must be paid without delay to the undersigned, at the Office, 350, George-street.

ALFRED W. GILLES.

31st July, 1876.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—89, Oxford-street.—Mrs. T. J. PALSER begs to inform her customers and the public in general that, owing to her late bereavement, the premises in Oxford-street have been closed, and the stock removed to the old establishment, 660, George-street, where the business will be carried on as usual, and hopes with civility and strict attention to business to ensure the patronage bestowed upon her late husband.

Please note the address—

Mrs. T. J. PALSER,
660, George-street, Brickfield-hill,
a few doors from Liverpool-street.

DR. SPARK has REMOVED to No. 3, Oxford-street, Hyde Park.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Base and worthless imitations of LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS are still being offered to the public.

CAUTION.—The genuine bears the name of MYERS and SOLOMON on the label and wrapper around the bottle. All others are spurious.

MYERS and SOLOMON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—F. PETERSEN begs to intimate that he is about to remove from 1-7, Pitt-street, to his new FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS, 214, PITT-STREET, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, which will be opened, with a very superior stock of goods, on the 1st September.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Office, 51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL or OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Office. Hours, 9 to 5. CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY. MONEY advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments. BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon Mortgage, Deposit of Deeds, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Trade Bills, &c., &c.

N.B.—No agents employed. Forms may be had gratis.

£5000 TO LEND on Mortgage. W. NIXON and CO., 785, George-street.

MONEY.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.

This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £10 to £1000, to persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, on life policies, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments, to suit the borrower's own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen, or persons in want of temporary accommodation, can obtain all information necessary gratuitously by applying personally or by letter to the Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY,
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

Sums of £5 to £1000 advanced on Bills of Sale, Promissory Notes, and any description of security, repayable by weekly or monthly instalments, at very moderate rates and easy repayments.

Persons borrowing £10 receive £9
Ditto ditto £20 ditto £18.

Advances made to parties to assist them in purchasing a business. Mortgages effected at lowest current rates. All transactions entertained and concluded without delay.

VARIOUS SUMS, from £100 to £500 to Lend on Mortgage. ROBBERDS, 159, Castlereagh-street.

STANDARD LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

160, PHILLIP-STREET.
(4 doors from King-street).

MONEY LENT in sums from £10 to £1000, upon PERSONAL and other Security. Repayments to suit BORROWER'S own convenience.

BORROWERS would do well to apply for any temporary LOAN required from the above Company, as the Proprietors are prepared to treat all persons upon reasonable terms.

ADVANCES made to enable TRADESMEN and others to purchase any Business; repayments taken in the EASIEST way of instalments, from 5s., either weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

MONEY ADVANCED on the security of two responsible householders, to be repaid from 6d. (sixpence) in the £, repayments weekly. The advance paid on the same day the application is made.

BILL OF SALE upon furniture without possession.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. ADVANCES made on deposit of deeds of Freehold or Leasehold property, Merchandise Certificates, reversionary interests.

LETTERS of application for MONEY attended to promptly, and persons waited upon at their own residences.

Office Hours—9 to 5: Saturdays, 9 to 1.

£2500 TO LEND, in one or more sums T. READ, Solicitor, 106, King-street

MONEY to LEND on Mortgage. PIGOTT and TRICKETT, Solicitors, 120, King-street.

£2000 N. S. W. Gov. Debentures, due 1902
£500 N. W. ditto ditto, 1898
Bank of N. S. W., Commercial, City, and Joint Stock Bank shares
Peak Downs, and various other shares.
For SALE by MELHADO and CURTIS.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. Special Rates on application

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager,
Offices, Park-street, one door from George-street.

50,000, 10,000, or 15,000 Vale of Clwydd Coal SHARES for SALE, 5s 6d.
H. FAIRFAX, Bank-chambers.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—Ratepayers are reminded that the second half-year's rates are now overdue.

By order of the Mayor.
AUBREY MOWLE, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Petersham, 8th August, 1876.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.—ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Half-year ending 31st July, 1876:—

DR.
EAST WARD.

February 1.			
To cash in hand			£0 17 10
July 24.			
Rates received to date ..	£83	4 11	
July 31.			
Rates received to date ..	16	11 5	
			99 16 4
Government endowment			26 7 9
WEST WARD.			
February 1.			
Cash in hand			0 17 10
July 24.			
Rates received to date ..	£88	0 5	
July 31.			
Rates received to date ..	2	13 9	
			90 14 2
Government endowment			21 17 1
East Ward due to E. and S. Bank	£86	19 7	0
West Ward due to E. and S. Bank	64	11 2	
			151 10 9
			£392 1 9

CR.
EAST WARD.

February 1.			
By amount due to E. and S. Bank ..			£141 6 0
Repairs and Improvements:			
North Road	£28	0 4	
Blackwall Road ..	0	6 0	
Dennings Road	0	6 0	
Lyons Road	1	16 0	
			30 8 4
WEST WARD.			
February 1.			
Amount due to E. and S. Bank ..			66 10 0
Repairs and Improvements:			
North Road	£28	0 4	
Parramatta Road ..	2	0 0	
Towards completion of jetty, James-st. end ..	40	0 0	
			70 0 4
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.			
Salary, £15; rent, £7	£22	0 0	
Printing, £2 10s 6d; advertising, £11 7s 4d.. ..	13	17 10	
Interest, £9 16s; legal, £3 3s..	12	19 0	
Commission, £5 0s 3d; postage, &c., 18s	5	18 3	
Valuation, £12; rate notices, £1 12s	13	12 0	
Election, £10 11s 6d; stationery, £3 3s 6d	13	15 0	
Gratuity, Council-clerk ..	2	2 0	
			83 19 1
			£392 1 9

JETTY ACCOUNT.

February 1.			
To balance in hand			£55 15 0
Government endowment ..			55 0 0
Amount voted from West Ward rates ..			40 0 0
July 4.			
To contributions—T. Maher and others ..			7 0 0
Balance due to E. and S. Bank ..			8 5 0
			£166 0 0
By paid J. Nightingale balance on account of contract			£105 0 0
T. James, overseer, as agreed			10 0 0
Committee for preliminary expenses ..			1 0 0
Taking down old jetty, &c.			5 0 0
T. West, making approach as per contract ..			55 0 0
			£166 0 0

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock.

T. MAHER, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers or other documents, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock, have been exhibited to us, that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.

S. MURRAY, } Auditors.
HENRY GRIFFITHS, }
G. A. HEWETT, Council Clerk.
Five Dock, August 7, 1876.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

FINAL NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

Distress Warrants will now be issued, in accordance with previous advertisement, for all rates in arrear.

By order of the Mayor.
W. DE-BURGH HOCTER,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chamber, Glebe, 9th August.

FURNITURE ETC.

IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE.

Notwithstanding the keen and extensive competition in the sewing-machine market, the HOME SHUTTLE not only maintains the premier position, but its sale continues to increase, and its celebrity becomes daily more extensive.

10,000 purchasers will bear testimony to its superior workmanship, its simplicity of management, its durability, its lightness of operation, and its unsurpassable capabilities.

The HOME SHUTTLE is the only high-class lockstitch sewing-machine which operates either by hand or foot. A child eight years old can work it with ease by either power—hand or treadle.

No. 1 Machine, hand only; price, £4 10s, complete in hinged box, specially suitable for persons who object to work a treadle, and to persons frequently changing residence.

No. 2 Treadle Machine; price, £6 10s, polished ornamented stand.

No. 3, same as No. 2, with cover, lock and key, price £7 15s; half cabinet, cabinet, &c.

The machine will sew the thinnest muslin or the stoutest fustian. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years.

N.B.—As spurious imitations are in the market, intending purchasers will look for "M. MOSS and CO." STAMPED on each machine.

M. MOSS and CO., Wholesale Agents,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

RETAIL AGENCY.

In order to facilitate the purchase of the machine by time payments, we have appointed the undersigned sole RETAIL Agent for Sydney and suburbs, from whom the genuine Home Shuttle can now (for the first time) be procured on the most liberal TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM in existence. The Show Room is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, Saturdays till 10 p.m. Instructions gratis. Needles, oil, and all requisites.

C. E. FULLER,
Stationer, Bookseller, and Printer,
387, George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—TURNER and WOOD have just received NEW SHIPMENTS of Sewing-machines, LATEST NOVELTIES and IMPROVEMENTS.

AMERICAN GENUINE SINGER'S, from..	£7	0	0
AMERICAN GENUINE SINGER'S, ditto ..	7	0	0
AMERICAN HOWE'S, A, B, and C, ditto	9	0	0
AMERICAN HOWE'S, A, B, and C, ditto	9	0	0
WHEELER and WILSON	7	0	0
WHEELER and WILSON	7	0	0
HOME SHUTTLE, hand	4	10	0
HOME SHUTTLE, hand	4	10	0
LITTLE WANZER	4	10	0
LITTLE WANZER	4	10	0

All the abovenamed machines are guaranteed genuine, and of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Over 2000 MACHINES in STOCK.

Fittings, needles, cotton, and oil to suit all machines. Instruction free.

EASY TIME PAYMENTS
Easy time payments
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS at 2s 6d PER WEEK
NOTE THE ADDRESS
Note the address
TURNER AND WOOD,
TURNER AND WOOD,
349, GEORGE-STREET,
Opposite new Post Office.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.

The safest test to purchasers is that they can have ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.

THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

WANTED to sell Single and Double Iron BEDSTEADS, best English makers; £500 worth to select from.

J. LAWLER, Importer, 517, George-street.

WANTED to sell, cheap, Horsehair, Pulu, Fibre, Flock, Flax Mattresses. J. Lawler, 517, George-st.

WANTED to sell Spring MATTRESSES, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; every article warranted best quality and good workmanship.

J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

THE REMINGTON.

WORLD'S PRIZE SEWING MACHINES.

HAVE THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, AND ARE A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

GUARANTEED THE MOST PERFECT, DURABLE, AND EASY WORKED MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

COME AND SEE THEM.

A competent person in attendance to instruct free.

J. J. CURRAN, 60½, George-street,
Sole Agent for Australia and New Zealand.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES,

FIRST PRIZE MACHINES OF THE WORLD.

COPY OF TESTIMONIAL.

"August 2, 1876.

"Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.,

"Dear Sirs,—If you are in the habit of publishing opinions about the Wanzer Sewing-machine, my wife tells me that you ought to know that all the machines she has formerly used never agreed with her health. But since she got the Wanzer Machine, six months ago, she can do any amount of work, and never feel either tired or ill from constant use. You will see that this is a very great boon, and I fancy the proprietors ought to collect evidence of this kind. A machine that gives no trouble or worry, and does splendid work with great rapidity, must of necessity be of great importance.

"J. POTTIE, F.E.V.M.A.,
"Veterinary Surgeon to the Government of N.S.W."

Sole Agents: GIBBS, SHALLARD and CO.,
108, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS
The GENUINE WHEELER and WILSON MACHINE
has no heavy machinery
to
tire and weary the feet,
and is therefore
the
MOST SUITABLE FOR FAMILY USE.
We warrant every
GENUINE W. and W. MACHINE
to
GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Over One Million in use.
BEST HAND-MACHINE, £6.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Circulars and samples of work post free.
Agents for New South Wales and Queensland—
GORDON and GOTCH,
353, George-street.

PATENT METALLIC VENETIAN BLINDS, assorted sizes, just arrived.
HENRY P. WELCH and CO.,
43, Pitt-street.

WANTED to SELL to
PARTIES FURNISHING
PARTIES ABOUT TO MARRY
COUNTRY BUYERS, and Others,
Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots, in great variety cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to SELL, Hair, Pulu, and Fibre MATTRESSES and BEDDING of all kinds.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to SELL,
Dining-room Suites, and
Drawing-room Suites,
in every style, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to SELL,
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
of every description.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to SELL, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street

WANTED to SELL, New and Second-hand Carpets, China Matting, and Velvet Cloth, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford street.

WANTED to SELL, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Dressers, Safes, Tables, &c., low prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to SELL New and Second-hand FURNITURE, of every description.
Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Parties furnishing are respectfully invited to call and inspect the same.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

40,000 PEOPLE have, up to the present time, according to the rough register kept, visited the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE; but although this number represents about the adult population of Sydney, thousands have yet to come to see this grand exhibition of furnishing ware. Appreciative visitors walk in month after month to note the progress towards perfection of the vast collection of works of art and elegant design which have been gradually massed in this extensive structure, by the choicest importations of our Sydney merchants from London, Edinburgh Paris, Vienna Berlin; and Japan must not be omitted, from whence come Prince Satzuma and his armorial curiosities. It is quite pleasing and cheering to see the lively interest evinced by those who inspect the marked prices in plain figures placed upon the articles, and many are the expressions of approval of this straightforward mode of business; the terms of prompt net cash without any abatement gives great satisfaction, although it was by many business men thought to be an impossible system to carry out.

If a man can only muster £15 he may, at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE, purchase what will make a small house comfortable for £5, for £10 for £50, for £70, for £100, proportionate furnishing advantages may be obtained.

FOR THE SUM OF £130 a really nice houseful of furniture may be bought as under:—

DRAWING-ROOM.

Walnut Trichord Pianoforte; Walnut Drawing Room Suite, consisting of Couch, 2 Easy Chairs, and 6 Chairs; Oval Walnut Centre Table; Walnut Chiffonier, marble slab, pinsterglass back, and three plateglass doors; Gilt-framed Pierglass Carpet, Hearthrug, Mat; Cornice Pole and Rings; Fender and Fireirons; Walnut Corner Whatnot.

DINING-ROOM.

Horsehair Couch, Six Dining Chairs, Rocking Chair, Oval Dining Table, Chiffonier, Matting, Hearth Rug, Fender and Fire Irons, British Plate Pier-glass.

NO 1. BEDROOM.

Handsome 4-post Tubular Bedstead, Palliasses, Mattress, Bolster, Pillows, Chest of 7 drawers, Marble Washstand, Marble-stand Toilet Glass, Toilet Table with 2 drawers, Two Chairs and Drugget.

NO. 2 BEDROOM.

Half-tester Bedstead, Palliasses, Mattress, Bolster, Pillows, Chest of Drawers, Washstand and Toilet Set, Toilet Table, Toilet Glass, Chair.

SERVANT'S ROOM.

Bedstead, Palliasses, Mattress, Bolster, and Pillow, Washstand, Jug, and Basin, Toilet Glass, Table, Chair.

KITCHEN.

Table, Safe, three Chairs, Dinner Service, Glassware, China Tea Service, Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks, Table-spoons, Dessert-spoons, Tea-spoons; Boiler, Kettle, Dipper, Three Saucepans, three Washing Tubs, Colander, Fryingpan, Gridiron, Skewers, Wash Basin, Pasteboard and Roller Washboard, Scrubbing-brush, Two Baking Dishes, pair Bellows, Flat-irons, Slop-pail, Handbrush, Millet Broom, hair Broom, set of Jars, Table Lamp, hand Lamp, pair Candlesticks, Teapot, Coffeepot, Tea Canister.

£130 cash will buy the whole of the above furniture. Purchasers are not obliged to adhere exactly to the list, but may leave out or substitute any of the articles, in which case a proportionate difference in price will be made.

Lists are also ready to show practically how Houses may be elegantly furnished for £150 and £200, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.

W. B. CAMPBELL.

MEDICALS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS (registered): the great liver remedy. They clear the liver, stomach, head, and kidneys; free the skin from humours, and purify the blood. 446 George-street.

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.—For cure or alleviation of CONSUMPTION; also, an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis. Prepared solely by G. T. Congreve, London.

To be had of A. DICKSON, at 140, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's-passage.

STEVENS'S OINTMENT, the only substitute FOR FIRING HORSES.

After twenty-five years' extensive use, retains its celebrity as the safest and best remedy for curbs, splints, spavins, sore shins, diseased ligaments, or tendons in the horse. It never blemishes, may be applied during work, and no horse will gnaw his legs after its application. It is also highly beneficial in coughs and roaring.

Prepared only and sold by
HENRY R. STEVENS,
Veterinary Surgeon,
9, Park-lane, London,
in boxes, with a Treatise on Lameness, and full directions for use, 2s 6d each. Beware of spurious imitations.
ASK FOR STEVENS'S OINTMENT.
AGENTS;
MELBOURNE—Felton, Grimwade, and Co.; F. and S. Falk.
SYDNEY—Elliott, Brothers; Raw's Drug Store.
NEW ZEALAND—Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co., Dunedin and Auckland.
Sold by all Druggists, &c., in the colonies.

PATENT MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY DEPOT.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE.

PILLS OF ALL MAKERS, English and American.—Clarke's, for all complaints of the urinary organs, 4s 9d; King's Dandelion and Quinine, for liver, 1s 2d; Gadd's and Blair's Gout, 1s 2d each; Bristol's sugar-coated, 1s 2d; Ayer's Cathartic, 1s 2d; Frampton's Pill of Health, 1s 2d; Brandreth's, 1s or three boxes for 2s 6d; Jayne's Sanative, 1s 2d; Scott's Liver, 1s 2d; Page Woodcock's Wind, 1s 2d; Whelpton's Vegetable, 1s 2d; Cockle's, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Morrison's, 1s 2d; Holloway's, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Weston's Wizard, 2s; Widow Welch's, 3s; Norton's Camomile, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Powell's Mild Aperient, 1s 2d; Steadman's, Rhubarb, and Ginger, 1s 2d; and others.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Barry's Pearl Cream, 2s 6d; Bloom of Roses, 2s and 2s 6d; Saunders' Face Powder, 6d; Rowland's Kalydor, 5s; Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers, 3s; Rouge, 1s and 1s 6d; Carmine, 6d.

FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH.—Florilina, 2s 9d; Rowland's Odonto, 3s 3d; best Odontine, Camphorated and Rose, 1s each; Chinese, 6d; Gosnell's Tooth Paste, 1s 6d; Barry's Marfilina, 2s 3d; and others.

FOR THE HAIR.—Dr. Ayer's Vigor, 4s; Mrs. Allen's Restorer, 6s; Mexican Hair Renewer, 3s 6d. Rossetter's Restorer, 3s 6d; Scented Oil, 1s; best Pomades, 1s and 2s; Rimmel's Lanoline and Glycerine, 1s and 1s 6d; Piatt's Devonian Cream, 2s 6d; Rowland's Macassar Oil, 3s 6d, 7s, and 10s 6d; Price's Macassar Oil, 2s; Cosmetiques, 6d and 1s; Triopherous, 1s 6d and other goods.

HAIR DYES.—Army and Navy, 3s and 4s 6d; Barry's, 4s 6d; Bachelor's, 4s 6d; Gosnell's, 3s; Rowland's, 4s 6d; Rimmel's—black, 5s 6d; brown, 4s 6d; Malagrowe labbe, 3s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Bristol's, 4s 6d; Ayer's, 4s 6d; Munro's, 3s; Townsend's, 4s 6d; Bayley's, 3s.

TOOTHACHE REMEDIES.—Sanadenium, 1s 6d; Bunter's Nervine, 1s 2d; Waddell's Specific, 1s 3d; Odontalgicon, 7d; and others at 1s 6d.

Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, 2s 9d; Weston's Wizard Oil, 2s.

Pattie's Scottish Oil, 2s 6d and 3s 6d; Horse and Cattle Medicines of every kind.

FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—Neave's, 1s 2d; Hard's, 1s 2d and 2s 3d; Savory and Moore's, 1s 2d and 2s 7d; Nestle's, 2s; Sago Flour, 10d; Parrish's Chemical Food, 4s; Chapman's Entire Wheat in tins, 1s.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, 10s 6d; Rose's ditto, 5s and 7s 6d; Alcock's Porous Plasters, 1s, or 3 for 2s 6d; Clarke's Purifying Blood Mixtures, 2s 6d and 12s; and all other Medicines; also all other goods for the completion, the hair, the teeth, &c., at New York and London prices.

Price lists posted on application, and £8 worth shipped to any port in Queensland, or sent by rail, coach, or steamboat to any part of this colony, and £1 worth to any of the suburbs of Sydney, carriage free.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL, 221, Pitt-street, one door from King-street, Sydney.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS

THE GOOD OLD ENGLISH REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.

Established over fifty years.
Known all over the world.
Sole Proprietor—JOHN KAYE, Esq., Prospect Hall, Woodford, London.

For upwards of half a century KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have been esteemed as the best remedy for the prevention and cure of disease. Their use renders the doctor unnecessary in the family.

Acting on the blood, they purify it from all humours, rendering the life-giving fluid healthy in its action, and consequently restoring and establishing the health of the invalid.

These Pills are invaluable to EMIGRANTS, being a certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach, lungs, liver, &c. Are equally adapted for all ages, and either sex. Persons residing in the colonies, who cannot have recourse to medical advice, will therefore find them indispensable.

The proprietor has in his possession thousands of testimonials bearing witness to the wonderful efficacy of this invaluable medicine, a selection of which accompanies each box.

Sold by all chemists and other dealers in patent medicines, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d per box.

THE FOLLOWING is an EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from

FUNERALS.

THE FUNERAL of the deceased Mr. THOMAS FRASER will leave his late residence, No. 550A, Elizabeth-street South, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, THIS MORNING, August 10th, for the Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased J. S. WHITE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 594, Elizabeth-street South, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, the 10th instant, at quarter-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. F. W., J. L., and W. H. WHITE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased FATHER, Mr J. S. White; to move from his late residence, No. 594, Elizabeth-street South, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, York-st.

THE Members of the Wesleyan or Protestant Union Benefit Society are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of their late Brother, J. S. WHITE; to move from 594, Elizabeth-street South, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.
WILLIAM BROWN, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased ROBERT THOMAS FORD, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Heathfield, Balmain, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. W. H. WOOD, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. EDWARD CONRAN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, Upper William-street, at quarter past 2 o'clock, to th Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of PATRICK CONRAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved BROTHER, THIS DAY (Thursday); to move from his late residence, Upper William-street, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham.

HIBERNIAN A. C. B. SOCIETY.—The members of the Sacred Heart Branch No. 97 and of the various branches are requested to attend the Funeral of brother EDWARD CONRAN; to move from his late residence, Upper William-street, at quarter-past 2, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNON, to Petersham Cemetery. D. J. O'CONNOR, Sec.

H. C. B. S. No 97, Sacred Heart Branch.—Brothers of the above Branch and the various Branches are requested to attend the Funeral of their deceased Brother, Mr. EDWARD CONRAN; to move from his late residence, Upper William-street, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Petersham Catholic Cemetery. By order of Sec.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS WALTERS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Jane; to move from her late residence, 89, Druitt-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM SHAW are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mrs. Jane Walters; to move from 89, Druitt-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE Ellen; to move from hisresidence, 259, Clarence-street, on FRIDAY MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO. 120, Oxford-street, and 719 George-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. GEORGE M'GANN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 9, Little Gloucester-street, off Argyle-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. PATRICK M'GANN, Tailor, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, George; to move from 9, Little Gloucester-street, off Argyle-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN, THOMAS, PATRICK and MICHAEL M'GANN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased BROTHER George; to move from 9, Little Gloucester-street, off Argyle-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. JOHN GLYNN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 110, Palmer-street, THIS DAY. Thursday, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. CORLISS, Commission Agent, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. John Glynn; to move from his late residence, 110, Palmer-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. Samuel Lazar.
Treasurer ..... Mr. James Booty.
THIRTY-FIFTH NIGHT
Thirty-fifth Night
Thirty-fifth Night,
and
UNABATED BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Unabated Brilliant Success
Unabated Brilliant Success
of the
INIMITABLE IMPERSONATORS
Inimitable Impersonators
Inimitable Impersonators
of
DUTCH and IRISH CHARACTER
Dutch and Irish Character
Dutch and Irish Character,
BAKER and FARRON
Baker and Farren
Baker and Farron.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY
Crowded Houses Nightly
Crowded Houses Nightly
to witness the new Drama
LISA ECCLES
Lisa Eccles
Lisa Eccles,
Interspersed with
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
and
NEW SKETCHES,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

THE MARCH OF THE MINIATURE ARMY
The March of the Miniature Army
The March of the Miniature Army
The March of the Miniature Army.
nightly
RAPTUROUSLY RE-DEMANDED.

THIS EVENING, August 10,
will be presented an entirely new and original drama, illustrative of New York Life, entitled
LISA ECCLES
Lisa Eccles.
Heinrich Eccles (German actor, assistant detective and interpreter, and captain of the gallant Volunteers).... Mr. P. F. Baker
Hettie Stoefel (a professional vocalist and dancer) ..... } Mr. T. J. Farren
Michael Shaghrity (fresh from the "ould sod") ..... }

During the Drama, Messrs. BAKER and FARRON will introduce the following unique Songs and Dances, &c., "Little auld Poosun" ..... T. J. Farron
Duet—"Happy old Dettcher Pair" .... Baker and Farron
Song and Dance (w oden shoe) ..... P. F. Baker
Song—"Little Coquette" ..... T. J. Farron
Duet and Dance "Sweet Christine" .. Baker and Farron
Double Song and Dance—"Doo. Doo" .. Baker and Farron
March and Song—"THE GALLANT VOLUNTEERS"
P. F. Baker and MINIATURE VOLUNTEERS
Operatic Medley (Adapted and arranged by P. F. Baker).. Baker and Farron

Doors open at half-past 7 precisely. Overture at 8 o'clock. Carriages at 10.30.
Box office, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., at J. R. Clarke's, 317, George-street, where seats for the Dress Circle may be secured in advance, and tickets for all parts of the house, to prevent crushing and inconvenience at night.
Tickets purchased during the day admitted at 7.15.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee ..... Mr. John Levison.
Stage Manager ..... Mr B. N. Jones.
Musical Director ..... Professor Hughes.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, August 10,
AZELLA.
The Daring and Intrepid Lady Gymnast, in her
SENSATIONAL AERIAL PERFORMANCE,
assisted by PAUL VERONA.
THREE PIECES TO-NIGHT.
"WILL HE MARRY HER."
"SWISS COTTAGE."
"WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM."
AMY WILSON. AMY WILSON.
B. N. JONES. SAM. POOLE. SHAW CROSS,
C. LESTER, Mdlle. GRACIE, and PATTY HOLT.
SAPHRINI, the renowned IMPERSONATOR of FEMALE CHARACTER,
will appear on SATURDAY next,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
TRIUMPHANT MARCH ACROSS THE CEILING HEAD DOWNWARDS, performed by no other Lady Gymnast in the world except AZELLA.
Burlesque RUMTIFOOZLE, the Bounding Brigand.
Prices as usual. Tickets at Kirby's, Pitt-street.
THE WATERMAN
The Waterman,
with all the far-famed Dibdin songs.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Under the special patronage of
His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G &c., &c.,
and the
Honorable Lady ROBINSON.
MAJERONI.
the celebrated Italian Tragedian in English Drama, supported by
Signora GIULIA TESSERO MAJERONI.
TO-NIGHT,
SOCIETY, or A MISTAKE IN EDUCATION.
Carlo, Marquis of St. Elia ..... Signor Edwardo Majeroni
Diana, Duchess Riario ..... Signora Tessero Majeroni.
The scene is laid in Milan and its neighbourhood—Prienza.
In active preparation,
FRIENDSHIP'S TRIUMPH.
Box Office for sale of seats at ELVY and CO.'S.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—During this Engagement the FREE LIST will be entirely suspended. Gentlemen of the Press will receive cards of entree.
Carriages may be ordered at half-past 10.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
The greatest number of people ever congregated within the walls of the SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—TICKET HOLDERS who were unable to gain admittance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, owing to the crowded state of the hall, will be admitted THIS EVENING, at
THOMPSON'S GREAT SOUTHERN DIORAMA of the
AMERICAN WAR,
illustrating, from a Southern point of view, all the principal events connected with this
GIGANTIC STRUGGLE,
together with the
WONDERFUL DIORAMA
of the Great Fight between the
ALABAMA AND THE HATTERAS.
The blowing up of the Hatteras and rescue of the crew by the boats of the Alabama forms one of the
MOST EXCITING SCENES EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC,
concluding with the most intricate piece of mechanism in the world.
THE FUNERAL PROCESSION
of the late
STONEWALL JACKSON,
in the City of Richmond.
Elegant, costly, and useful Gifts presented to the patrons of the Diorama every evening.
GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS,
to the value of £200 and £50 in sovereigns, will be given away during the nights advertised.
The leading presents for THIS EVENING will be a handsome tea and coffee service (four pieces).
Two Presentation Cups,
Two Liquor Frames,
Two Cruet Stands,
One Japanese Cabinet,
Two sovereigns, in gold,
Two Ladies' Workboxes,
Two Card Baskets,
and
Sixty other Useful Articles.
The public are respectfully requested to inspect the gifts, which will be on view THIS DAY in the window of Professor Newman's Museum, Market-street.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s; children, half-price to front and second seats.
Family tickets admitting four to reserved seats, 10s, may be obtained at KIRBY'S, Bookseller, Pitt-street, where plan of the Hall may be seen.
SATURDAY August 12,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
for the convenience of Schools and Families.
N.B.—In consequence of hundreds being turned away on Saturday evening, the FREE LIST will be entirely suspended, the Press excepted.
Manager ..... Mr. W. H. THOMPSON.

BILLIARDS.
Mr. ROBERTS, Jun.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER of the WORLD,
will give a series of
ENTERTAINMENTS
at the Masonic Hall, York-street,
for (6) SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing on
MONDAY, August 14,
and following nights—15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, when
Mr. ROBERTS
will play
Mr. LANGKISTER
and all the best players in Sydney, giving them a start of 600 (six hundred) in a 1000 (thousand).
Play to commence each evening at 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
On FRIDAY, August 18th,
Mr. ROBERTS intends giving an EXHIBITION in the AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m., on which occasion ladies will be admitted.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front seats 10s
Back ditto 5s
Double tickets for lady and gentleman .. 15s
J. BILLIN, Agent.

FANCY BALL.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Lady Robinson.
A FANCY BALL,
In aid of the Funds of the School of Industry, will take place in the Masonic Hall, On WEDNESDAY, the 30th August.

STEAM BOAT EXCURSION to HAWKESBURY RIVER and WINDSOR, via BRISBANE WATER.—The VICTORIA will leave King-street Wharf, at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, 17th instant, returning after the races. Return tickets, 30s; from Hawkesbury River, 10s. Apply King-street Wharf.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS
THE COURSE AND FIELD
CRICKET—Reports of Matches
Matches to come
Notes by Square Leg
AQUATICS, YACHTING, and ROWING.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 6s per quarter. Publishing Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

HYPERION C. C.—Members meet on Victoria Park for practice, SATURDAY next, 2.45 p.m.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

TO LAND SPECULATORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—For private SALE, a large Block of LAND, containing about 150 acres, close to Railway, and surrounded by broad roads. Title—Torrens.
Apply to
WILLIAM NIXON and CO., 785, George-street.

SPLENDID FARM for SALE, containing upwards of 160 acres within 2 miles of station. Part has been cultivated Title—Crown grant
W. NIXON and CO., Auctioneers, 785, George-street.

HAVISTOCK ESTATE, PETERSHAM. — This beautiful subdivision for SALE in the following easy terms:—NO DEPOSIT, MONTHLY INSTALMENTS extending over 2, 3, or 4 years, as purchasers require.
For lithographs (free) and all further particulars apply to R. NOIT, No. 305, George-street.

SHINGLES.—Hobart Town, 14s; Oak, 24s; Palings, Laths—reduced prices. G. and S. Preddy, 14, Erskine-st.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
VILLA RESIDENCE, in healthiest suburb round Sydney, well-built, beautiful order, 6 acres Land, cheap
DITTO, large, well-built, at WAVERLEY
Six-roomed COTTAGE, kitchen, servant's room, &c.; garden—situate at BALMAIN
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, &c.; garden—BALMAIN
Well-built STONE and BRICK COTTAGES at WOOLLAHRA
COTTAGE, well-built and finished, every convenience, 4 large rooms, attics, kitchen, &c.—PETERSHAM.
ALLOTMENTS LAND, at Waverley, Balmain, Petersham, Paddington, and Underwood Estate.
THOMAS B. WALKER, Estate Agent,
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

CITY INVESTMENT.—For private SALE, that valuable corner block of PROPERTY, the Governor Bourke Hotel, butcher's Shop, and 3 Cottages adjoining, occupying a frontage of 148 feet to MARKET and SUSSEX STREETS, opposite to Market Wharf.
ANNUAL RENTAL £441.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
Pitt-street.

MUSWELLBROOK.—For SALE capacious substantial BUSINESS PREMISES, with several compartments, known as a general store; in which several have realized immense fortunes. Its position is central and known in the present tenancy as Hutchinson's Store, at £200 per annum. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a valuable PROPERTY, fit for subdivision, near city. MOSS and CO., 419, George-st.

FIVE DOCK POINT.—A block of LAND for SALE (water frontage), on the line and spot of the proposed bridge to the Northern Road; must eventually become a Gov. purchase. E. Ramsay, house agent, Cole's-chambers.

ASHFIELD.—Albert Parade.—Allotment for Sale, £15, balance instalments. Watkin, Temperance Hall.

COTTAGES, HOUSES, and Allotments for private SALE. See list. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

PETERSHAM.—For SALE the pick of the Lewisham Estate. JACKSON and PEEK, 1, Hunter-street.

ASHFIELD. For SALE, splendid Blocks handy for station, at 50s. JACKSON and PEEK, 1, Hunter-st.

FOR SALE, excellent LAND, between rail and road, at £10 per acre Jackson and Peek, 1, Hunter-st.

LEASEHOLD.—For SALE, on easy terms, or to LET, a convenient 6-roomed HOUSE, garden, verandahs; water laid on. St. George's Parade Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.

FOR SALE, a neat 4-roomed COTTAGE, £35 cash, and £2 10s a month for balance. A TORNING, Decorator, House Agent, &c., 284, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, that splendid block of FREEHOLD PROPERTY at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets, comprising Chemist's, Dentist's, and Tobacconist's Shop (easy terms); two HOUSES, Surrey-street, Darlinghurst, each 4 rooms and kitchen, price £300; COTTAGE, 5 rooms and kitchen, Ocean-street, Woollahra; Swanston-terrace, comprising Shop and five Houses, Tidalawry-street, Woollahra, to be sold a bargain. WALTER COOK, 174, Pitt-street.

LAND for SALE, in 5-acre blocks, 10 minutes' walk from Parramatta Junction.
WOOD, YOUNGER, and CO., 154, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, new HOUSES, Little Gloucester-street, close to Argyle Bond and Lower George-street, 4 rooms each, well finished, returning 12½ per cent., very cheap. BATE, MUSTON, and CO., 215, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a beautiful 5 roomed 2-story HOUSE. Terms easy. GEO. NELSON, Simmons-street, Enmore, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a good investment of house Property in Surry Hills, realizing 15 per cent. 530, Bourke-st.

COTTAGES in and near the city for SALE; terms. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

CORNER ALLOTMENT, Surry Hills, for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

JAMES PRINGLE, 168, Pitt-street, has for SALE—COTTAGE, Morehead-street, Redfern, £150
2 BRICK COTTAGES, near Ropeworks £225
COTTAGE, Waterloo, a real bargain, £125
HOUSE Surry Hills, hall, bath, &c., £175
2 HOUSES, 6 rooms Newtown Road, £350 terms
TERRACES, £1300, £1350, £1500, £2500, £2600, £4450
COTTAGE, ¼ acre Land, 4½ miles out, £500.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

A GENERAL BUSINESS for SALE, in Summer-street, Orange. Present proprietor compelled to leave on account of his health. Applications to be made to Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and COMPANY.

FOR SALE, a bargain, the GOODWILL and NEW FURNITURE of a highly respectable Boarding Establishment. Proprietor leaving the colony. Apply 92, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, an old established GINGER-BEER and CORDIAL MANUFACTORY, with plant complete. Apply, between 4 and 7 p.m., to Mr. HINCHCLIFFE, 123 Oxford-street.

FOR SALE, the HALF-INTEREST in a newspaper property and plant, published in a rising and promising district; to a mechanic with a small capital, this is a chance rarely to be met with; terms easy. For further particulars apply to
C. R. AUSTIN,
Advertising and News Agency Office,
8, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, city and suburban HOTELS, all prices, liberal assistance. MOSS and CO., 419, George-st.

HOTELS for SALE £100 to £5500; liberal assistance to purchasers. JOSEPH and CO., 145, King-street.

FOR SALE, a Fancy Drapery BUSINESS, established 40 years, in the centre of the city; principals only need apply. GENUINE. Post Office.

FOR SALE, cheap, Stock, Premises, &c., of a GENERAL STORE, in the Western District, returning from £4000 to £5000 per annum, at a good profit. Stock does not exceed £1700, is in excellent condition; terms liberal. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Further particulars on application to
ROBERT W. CONWAY, Commission Agent, &c., 221, Pitt-street

FOR SALE, the LEASE, LICENSE, and GOODWILL of the Victoria Inn, Bourke and Botany streets. Apply C. H. ROBERTS, Sole Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, a kind Person to adopt a baby BOY, five weeks old. Health, General Post Office.

BUTTER, Butter, Butter.—On SALE, Butter, suitable for confectioners; also Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, &c.
G. W. TATE.
86, Sussex-street.

TANKS.—400-gallon TANKS, cheap, cemented, watertight, and brass taps. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

VALUABLE DIAMOND RINGS for SALE. J. M. HASMOT and CO., 16, Bridge-street.

CORNSACKS, nearly new, cheap. J. T. and J. TOOHEY, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

SPECTACLES, 1s; Brazilian Pebble made to order. SOLOMON, Qualified Optician, 689, George-st. S.

ILLUMINATED CLOCKS.—No house should be without one; price, 25s. ELLIS, 220 Pitt-street.

MUSICAL BOXES, with and without drums and bells, at wholesale prices. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street.

CANARIES, CANARIES, CANARIES.—S. J. FLETCHER will arrive with a splendid lot of first-class Canaries and other fancy birds and eggs, about the 14th August, 1876. Markets, George-street.

HIGHEST price given for Left-off CLOTHING. Letters attended to. Mrs. Schou, 9, Wexford-st.

THE Highest Price given for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, Kent and Liverpool sts.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.—Wanted, a Block of about 100 acres LAND. Cash price, Yes, HERALD.

OLD LEAD wanted. Apply F. Lasscter and Co.

TO CAB or DRAY PROPRIETORS.—For SALE, two large and strong CASES, well suited for corn or chaff boxes. Apply to ARTHUR CUBITT, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a good Milch GOAT, just kidded. C. B., Mr. Wilson's, 17, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.

FOR SALE, two good milking GOATS. Apply to Mrs. M'Grath, Elger-street, Glebe.

SMALL House of FURNITURE wanted. E. W. H., 141, Riley-street.

PURCHASER wants well-built TERRACE, Surry Hills district. W. Douglass, 434, George-street.

WANTED, to Hire a good CAB, without horse. Apply University Hotel.

WANTED to purchase Draught HORSE. Apply Smith's Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

WANTED, a COW, near calving, goo. Miller. Mr. Vine, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, to purchase 4-roomed HOUSE near Flagstaff. Particulars to J. R., 17, Windmill-st.

WANTED, Butchering BUSINESS (Sydney or suburbs). P.G., Mrs. Hinch, 320, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, WASTE PAPER, for SALE in quantities, loaded per cwt. Apply at HERALD Office.

WANTED, to adopt a GIRL, not under 10 years old; would have a respectable home, and be instructed in all branches of domestic duties. Apply Mr. George Smith, Drake, Clarence River.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC

BOOTMAKERS wanted, for bluchers, slippers, and children's. M'Coy, Brothers, 550, 551, George-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, good HANDS, for women's work. Tebbutt's, Riley-st., Woollomooloo.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Improvers. Apply at once Grocer's Shop, op. Exchange Hotel, Crown-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted first-class HANDS, improvers and Apprentices. Kingston, 27, Oxford-st.

EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper required for merchant's office. Own handwriting, S. O., Box 86, G. P. O.

FRENCH POLISHER wanted. James Lawson, 249, George-street.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, FENCERS and SPLITTERS. Apply on the works, Murrurundi. W. Wakeford, contractor.

GOVERNESS wanted for the country, competent to teach music and a good English education. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, G. R. Jacobs, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, for the Hartley district, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. For particulars, apply to the Secretary of the Lily of the Valley Lodge of the G. U. O. of Oddfellows, Lithgow.

REQUIRED immediately, a good ASSISTANT; also, Apprentices. Miss Nelson, 158, Castlereagh-street.

PARTNER wanted, in a lucrative business in the city; a capital of £400 required. S. Thompson and Co., Lloyd's-chambers, 365, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—A JUNIOR and a YOUTH wanted. Downey, Brothers, 490, George-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a steady competent young MAN. C. J. Hohnen, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, to supply Medicines for Cossipore Daughters Temperance. 356, Sussex-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a MAN for the country. M. Spence, 319, George-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—First-class HANDS wanted for elastic sides and bluchers. Williams and Bennett.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, for Goulburn, a first-class MILLINER. Apply Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted two good HANDS. Apply, between 1 and 2, Riley Brothers, Brickfield-hill.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a PARTNER; good opening for steady man. Address Baker, Post-office, Newtown.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A good General PRACTICE to be DISPOSED of in the country. Apply for all information to Messrs. W. TAYLER and CO., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMPSON and GILES require four APPRENTICES for millinery work-room; also nice genteel Girl as APPRENTICE in show-room. Apply to Mrs. Powell, Denison House.

WANTED, a ROUGH CARPENTER. B. Gaffney, Market-street.

WANTED, a TINMAN. Apply Patridge's Galvanizing Works, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a SAW-SHARPENER. R. Chadwick, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST. Apply 126, William-street.

WANTED, a French POLISHER. Apply at J. Dyer's, Rushcutter Bay Bridge.

WANTED, BOYS, to the coachmaking business. Parfitt, coachbuilder, Woollcomooloo.

WANTED, YOUTHS, for the plumbing and gas-fitting; not under 16; refs. Dempsey, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, a working PARTNER with about £300, in an hosiery business. K. D., Post Office.

WANTED, a single young Man, as BAKER. 80, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Morning GOVERNESS for young children, near Darlinghurst. Terms to B., 546, Geo.-st.

WANTED, 2 good CARPENTERS and JOINERS. Apply C. Dacom, George-street, Redfern.

WANTED, two PLASTERERS, 3 or 4 months' job. Governor Bourke Hotel, Market-street.

WANTED, by a thorough Dressmaker, WORK at home or out. J. L., 35, Prince-street.

WANTED, a good SHINGLER, constant work. 452 Pitt-street, sharp.

WANTED, an Assistant SOLE CUTTER. Williams and Bennett, 204, George-street.

WANTED, good COACHSMITH, jobbing; constant employ. Apply H. Vickers, coachworks, Glebe.

WANTED, a TINSMITH. Apply J. M'Nab, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good STONEMASON. 4, Chapman-lane, off Liverpool-street. Da linghurst.

WANTED, a first-class WATCHMAKER; wages, £4 per week; twelve months' engagement. H. F. Delaune, 396, George-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER disengaged on Saturdays, keep tradesman's books. L. P., Post O.

A SITUATION as Housekeeper to a working man. Mrs. Dunn's Office, Castlereagh-street.

A COMPETENT Cook, housemaids, respectable Servants, all capacities waiting. Registry, 32, Oxford-st.

A VERY good COOK, nice reference from her mistress, disengaged. Mrs. Capps, 31, Oxford-street.

A SExperienced NURSE and Needlewoman. Good refs. Home Registry, 98, Market-street.

A SNurse or working Housekeeper, by a young widow, with a child 2 years. Registry, 98, Market-street.

A YOUNG Man wants EMPLOYMENT, in office, store, or shop; security for any amount required, payment no object. James, HERALD Office.

A DVERTISER, aged 25, wishes EMPLOYMENT in lawyer's, merchant's, or other office; can write shorthand well; salary moderate, employment main object. References. J. Q., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG Englishwoman, of good address, is desirous of a SITUATION of trust, or take the management of a house in the country—would travel. Address Mona, Messrs. Spragg and Adams's, Oxford-street.

A LADY, who has had seven years' experience in tuition, desires a SITUATION as Resident Governess: English, music, French, singing, drawing, and dancing. Address, stating salary and all particulars, to W. W., HERALD Office.

BY YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE—Man as Groom and useful, Wife Cook and Laundress. 6s, St-street.

COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER seeks evening Employment. Address J. E., 165, Pitt-street.

DAILY Waitress waiting, three and half years' references. Glue's agency, 176, Pitt-street.

OPEN for a Week.—A respectable young Person requires a SITUATION, as Assistant in a Confectioner's Shop, or any other light business. Mrs. Andrews' Registry Office, Newtown.

QUEENSLAND EXHIBITION.—Advertiser is open to take charge of exhibits. Address Com., G. P. O.

SITUATION wanted as Parlour Maid, or House and Parlour Maid. Apply not by letter, 153, Macleay-st.

SITUATION in warehouse or any place of trust, by a useful salesman; undeniable references; good education; security £200 if required. Masonic, 262, Castlereagh-street.

TO GENTLEMEN TRAVELLERS. — A young gentleman, of superior education, wishes to act in the capacity of SECRETARY and PRIVATE ATTENDANT to the above; his chief object being travel. Remuneration is of little consequence. The highest references can be obtained by addressing Mercury, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL a good milking GOAT. Apply to Mrs. Oats, Fort Macquarie.

WANTED, by a steady middle-aged Man, with £50, remunerative employment. Z. A., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION as General Servant, by middle-aged woman; low wages. 535, Kent-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Head Nurse; had much experience with children. M. M., 263, Brougham-st.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a Lad, 15, in a merchant's office; good reference. W. A., HERALD.

WANTED, Washing or Cleaning, by the day. Note address—362, Elizabeth-street, near Goulburn-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress, or Cook alone. 319, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to serve in a confectionery or boot shop. Apply to Mrs. Capps

WANTED, SITUATION as Cook and Laundress. Address Cook, care G. Hill, 68, Oxford-street.

WANTED, by respectable Man, in store, or Carter; 19 years' reference. C. A., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress or General Servant; references. C. C., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young Person, a Situation as General Servant, in a small family. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by married couple, SITUATIONS; man a storekeeper, wife cook. Country, Post-off., Pyrmont.

WANTED, by respectable young girl, SITUATION as Housemaid in an hotel. F. C., 414, Kent-st. S.

WANTED, by young Man, SITUATION, to drive baker's cart; good refs. Labour Office, 195, Pitt-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as groom and coachman; can milk and be useful. P. M. L., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, SITUATION as General Servant, in a private family or hotel; good references. Address M A, No. 9, Erskine-street.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT with a licensed surveyor, as assistant; has had 7 years' experience and is a good draughtsman. Address Vernier, HERALD Office, Sydney.

WAITING ENGAGEMENTS, excellent COOK and LAUNDRESS Housemaids, Housekeepers, Nurse Girls, and General Servants. Registry Office, 697, George-street South.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A MARRIED Couple, unencumbered, to MANAGE a Bush Public House. D F., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, small family; references. 146, Forbes-street, Woollomooloo.

BUSH LAND, stumping and clearing; job work. R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for the suburbs. Apply H. W. Webb, 253, Pitt-street. Good wages.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—Required, a competent NURSE, to assist in this Hospital. Apply at the institution, between the hours of 10 and 3. George Allen, hon. sec.

WANTED, BOY for country blacksmith's shop, one used to the trade preferred. 581, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, one accustomed to bootmaking. G Hill, 86, Albion-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for an office. Apply 352, George-street.

WANTED, an office BOY. C. Stuart, 352, George-street—up-stairs.

WANTED, a BOY. Old book stall and furniture shop, opposite Post Office Hotel. York-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY to carry out parcels. Apply between 1 and 2, Riley, Brothers, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, for light work. 93, Liverpool-street, near George-street.

WANTED, smart BOY, for indoor work. Mr. Bowyer, Collegiate School, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a Lad, as CARTER. Reference. Hammett, baker, Glebe. After 10 a.m.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH, about 20, accustomed to horses. Jno. Ritchie, Caledonian Wharf.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 41, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy active GIRL. 225, Oxford-street, opposite Sacred Heart.

WANTED, a young GIRL, in a small family. 160, Kent-street North, opposite Church-hill.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to mind a baby, make useful. Pierce, Stanley and Yurong-streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, as nurse. Apply Hixson House, Wilton-street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. Burnet, 615, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Girl, as NURSE, about 14 years. 469, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a young girl, as NURSE. Apply 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 15, Clarence-street, opposite St. Philip's school.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the Victoria Arms, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Brady, Louisa-ter., Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT. Apply, between 10 and 11, 25, Hunter-street.

WANTED a General SERVANT; good wages. Mrs. Clamp, 753, George-street South.

WANTED, General SERVANT. The Sir William Wallace, in Sussex-street.

WANTED, a strong Girl as General SERVANT. The Old Cheshire Cheese, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Sea View-terrace, 535, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apna, Moore Park Road.

WANTED, for Mount Victoria, a thorough General Servant. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

WANTED, active Girl, as General SERVANT, small family. 800, George-st., below Christ Church.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. T. York, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 235, Cardigan-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Turkish Baths, Bligh-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 4, Lady Robinson-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, three good General Servants, Market Gardener, Butcher's Youth. 19½, Pitt-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. Phillips, 3, Foster-street, opposite Belmore Park.

WANTED, Housemaid and Needlewoman, gen. Serv. country, C. and L., H. and P. maids. Shepparde.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, references. After 10, Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, used to waiting at table. References. Apply No. 1, Bligh-street.

WANTED, an experienced BARMAID. References required. Cambridge Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Petty's Hotel.

WANTED first-class WAITER; Butcher, for the country; garden Labourers. Glue's, 176, Pitt-st.

WANTED, first-class COOK, for country hotel. Apply, with references, 88, Clarence-street.

WANTED, Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants, Nurses. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, middle-aged PERSON, to attend an invalid and assist in house duties. 158, Palmer-st.

WANTED, a first-class MAN for small goods. A. Shadler, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to be generally useful. Henry Rice, butcher Elizabeth-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, a steady man, as GROOM and COACHMAN, acquainted with city. 23, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a young MAN used to the trade. G. Dowling, butcher, Paddington.

WANTED, a MAN, to lay drainpipes. Kent-street, building, between King and Market streets.

WANTED, a single Man, as GROOM and LIGHT PORTER. Apply